The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1612 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 第壹千六百十二號 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

OVER 50 MEMBERS SIGN IMPEACHMENT OF PREMIER TUAN

Long Indictment Includes Charge of Instigating Hsuchow Conference

DRAW CABINET IN

Whole Ministry and Individuals are also Called To Account

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 29.—Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the Bill extending the session till the next regular session was adopted. The Committee's report on the Bill impeaching the late Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was also passed.

In addition to Bills impeaching the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Agriculture and also the Cabinet, as a whole, a further impeachment of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, which is said to be counter-signed by over fifty members, was filed yesterday. It charges the Premier, inter alia, with instigating the Hsuchow conference; responsibility for mortgaging the Peking and Hankow telephone services in connection with a Japanese loan; refusal to submit all laws promulgated after the dissolution of Parliament; delaying replies to interpellations; mismanagement of diplomatic relations; failure to effect the disbandment of troops; permitting corruption in the Government and the secret selling of mines.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Peking, yesterday evening, by special train. He was welcomed by a large number of prominent persons, including the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Members of Parliament and representatives of the Tientsin Citizens Association.

The report that Dr. Wu Ting-fang arrived at Tientsin on Monday was incorrect. He did not arrive there till yesterday afternoon, having had an interview with General Chang Hsun en route. A huge crowd awaited the new Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tientsin Station and would not permit the train to proceed till Dr. Wu had delivered a short speech, promising to do his utmost to maintain the territorial integrity of China.

Offer Russian Mediation

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 29.—According to the Hsin-chung-kuo-pao, Prince Kudacheff, Russian Minister to Peking, has offered to mediate in the Laohsikai affair, on the basis of the British proposals, but with some modifications.

Wu Ting-fang, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived at Peking at ten o'clock last night. He was accompanied by Kuo Tai-chi, a Secretary of the President and Chang Yu-chuan, Secretary of the Waichiaopu. Hsia Yi-ting, acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, some members of Parliament, the President of the Chihli Assembly, Ting Shi-yi, Secretary of the President and many high military and civil officials were present at the station.

Wu Ting-fang is staying in the new building of the Waichiaopu. At ten o'clock this morning, he was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung. He will resume office tomorrow.

By a Mandate of the President, the rank of a General of the Chinese Army is given to Tsai Ao, as a posthumous honor.

Cabinet and Parliament Continue at Loggerheads

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 25.—The House of Representatives in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Jen Ko-chen as Minister of the Interior has shown that there is little prospect of cordial co-operation between the Cabinet and Parliament. Apologists for the House of Representatives declare that Mr. Jen was rejected because he had only been a lukewarm supporter of the anti-monarchy movement. This is an unconvincing explanation. The real motive of the House of Representatives was the desire to impress upon the government the fact that Parliament is supreme and that the Cabinet is a subordinate body. The dismissal of Mr. Sun Hung-yi was carried out without the sanction of Parliament. Among some of the parliamentarians this is held to have

(Continued on Page 2)

Dances and Suppers Start Thanksgiving Day Festival; Fix Big Program for Today

Sailors Have Water and Land Sports at 9 a.m.; Union Church Service 5.10 p.m.; The Arrangements

Thanksgiving Day has one great advantage over the Glorious Fourth—it does not depend to any great extent on the Weather Clerk for the enjoyment of its celebrations. This year, however, even the gentleman who has done his worst to spoil "Fourth" festivities for the Americans in Shanghai for two or three years past promises to lend what little helping hand he can to the all-round pleasure of thanksgiving in that he has sent a cold snap which is likely to prove an excellent appetiser for that California roast turkey and cranberry sauce which ought to be on every American dinner table tonight.

The ball was set a-rolling at the Astor House Hotel and also at the Carlton Cafe last night. At the former the order of the entertainment was a Thanksgiving Eve grand masquerade ball and a large and happy family of Americans and their friends made the most of the new dancing floor, which is easily one of the best in the Far East. Professor Papini's orchestra supplied the music and the light fantastic toe was tripped until the early hours of the morning. The floor was unanimously voted excellent by Shanghai's dancers to the number of about a couple of hundred. Supper was served during the evening.

At the Carlton Cafe a special Thanksgiving Eve menu was provided at the dinner-tables and the dining room was most artistically decorated with bamboo foliage and chrysanthemums. The room's capacity was taxed to the utmost and everybody was happy. The Carlton's new orchestra gave its opening performance and made a big hit with patrons. The ball room also showed a very fine decorative scheme and during the late hours housed a merry crowd of thanksgivers.

Today's Program

The program for today begins early. The Consulate and Court offices will, of course, be closed.

At nine o'clock this morning a basketball game between the men of the U. S. S. Galveston and the U. S. S. Helena will be played at Town Hall.

A boat race and many other water sports will be held at 9 o'clock at Yangtszepoo Dock where the Helena, Villalobus and Elcano are at anchor.

A Soccer game between the Galveston and the Elcano teams will be played at Hongkew Park at 1.30 p.m.

The gathering of the day is to be at the Union Church at half past five when the Thanksgiving Service will be held. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University, is to make the principal address.

The service will be preceded by an organ recital from 5.10 to 5.30, and the following program has been arranged, the American Company and a detachment of men from the American naval vessels in port to be present in a body. All Americans and friends of any nationality will be welcomed:

Consul General Thomas Sammons, Presiding.

Organ Prelude, Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus. Bac.

Opening Prayer, Chaplain W. E. Anderson.

Hymn No. 711.

Vocal Duet,—"Love Divine all Love Excelling" (Stainer), Mrs. Connell and Mr. S. Neff.

President's Proclamation, Judge C. S. Lobingier.

Vocal Solo, "A Song of Thanksgiving" (Allitsen), Mr. R. C. Curry.

Address, Dr. Hawks Pott.

Hymn "America."

Benediction, Dr. John R. Hykes.

Organ Postlude,—Star Spangled Banner," Mr. R. B. Hurry.

French Women Sew for German Troops In the Field

In this photograph is shown one of the occupations to which the Germans have put many of the women inhabitants of villages in Northern France. Seamstresses are taught "tailoring" that the uniforms of the Kaiser's troops may be kept in repair. The two German officers have just completed inspecting a batch of work turned out. The officers appear to be pleased and the girls themselves do not seem particularly sullen. British reports claim, however, that the girls are forced to do this work, much against their will.

WILL DEMAND GERMANS MAKE GOOD ALLIES' LOSS

Conference Decides on Restitution of Shipping And All Plant Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 28.—In the course of yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Government's proposal to advance funds to French ship-owners, with a view to enabling them to buy or build vessels, M. Nail, the Under Secretary for Mercantile Marine, stated that the Allied economic conference had resolved to call for the restitution in kind of all merchant shipping destroyed by the enemy, as well as agricultural, manufacturing and commercial plant.

French tonnage has been provided so that almost the same figure obtained as before the war, besides 150,000 tons approaching completion in France and 400,000 tons in England on behalf of French owners. The Maritime Transport Committee had secured the assignment of 60,000 tons of the German ships seized by Portugal.

Germany, out of 5,000,000 tons of shipping, has lost 1,450,000. There was a good deal of bluff in the reports about the thousands of tons of shipping supposed to be under construction in Germany.

VENIZELIST MERCHANTS PROMISED ALLIED HELP

Fournet Warns King of Gravity Of Situation; More Sailors Sent to Athens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—The Athens correspondent of The Times states that Admiral Fournet was received in audience by King Constantine, yesterday and drew His Majesty's attention to the gravity of the situation. He subsequently visited the Venizelist merchants, to whom he promised protection.

Two hundred additional bluejackets have arrived in Athens.

HUNDREDS OF METERS SECURED BY SERVIANS

Report Widespread Actions; British Successfully Raid Defences Near Mackukovo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: We bombarded and successfully raided the enemy's trenches north-east of Mackukovo. Many of the enemy were killed and a number taken prisoners.

A Servian official communique reports: We advanced hundreds of meters in the course of widespread local actions.

Germans Assert Great Attack Is a Failure

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, November 27.—Between the Prespa Lake and the Czerna, there was a violent artillery duel. Strong attacks against the heights east of Parlovo broke down in the tenacious resistance of German rifle battalions.

In the Monastir Plain and the mountains of the Czerna Bend, the Entente suffered a severe defeat by the failure of a great attack, launched from Turnova, north-west of Monastir, to Makavo.

West of the Vardar, the British directed a strong fire against the German positions; it was followed by an advance, which, however, was repulsed. On the Struma, there were engagements of reconnoitering detachments.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Headquarters, November 25.—An attack made by Italian battalions against the village of Turnova, north-west of Monastir, was repulsed.

The French headquarters' report of November 23 asserted that the French had occupied the village of Dobromirtzi. This report is incorrect, as the French never entered Dobromirtzi, which is firmly in our hands.

The Weather

Fine weather and sharp cold. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 51.1 and the minimum 35.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 54.3 and 33.8.

French Make Protest At Mortgaging Taxes To Secure U.S. Loan

Bank Industrielle Contract Already Covers Them; Expect Easy Settlement

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 29.—It is understood that the French Legation has protested against the mortgaging of the wine and tobacco taxes for the American loan, owing to a certain loan made by the Banque Industrielle being secured on them. The wine and tobacco merchants are also strongly opposing the offering of these taxes as a security.

It is believed that this opposition will easily be removed, as it is mainly due to the present system of collecting the taxes. The wine and tobacco merchants, some time ago, submitted a petition to the Government, asking it to abolish a variety of petty items, such as the wine and tobacco taxes and levy one uniform tax.

The Ministry of Finance has now completed preparations whereby a uniform tax can be collected through offices for the official sale of wine and tobacco. The new system will be enforced as soon as possible.

Still Uncertain How Hospital-Ships Sunk

Not Proved Whether Mined Or Torpedoed Says Admiralty; American Boat Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—The Admiralty states that the reports received do not prove whether the s.s. Britannic and s.s. Braemar Castle were sunk by mines or torpedoed.

The Vice-Admiral-in-Command in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the behavior of the crew of the s.s. Britannic was exemplary. Captain Bartlett was the last to leave the ship and was ninety minutes in the water before he was rescued.

The American steamer Chemung, the Norwegian steamer Belle Ile (1,883 tons), two French sailing vessels, the British steamer City of Birmingham (7,498 tons; Ellerman Line, Ltd.) and the Norwegian steamer Visborg have been sunk. The British s.s. Ernaston (3,020 tons) was reported sunk in error. She has been towed into Gravesend.

All the crew of the City of Birmingham have been saved, except the doctor, bar-man and two Lascars.

The Danish steamer Villemoes (775 tons), from Esbjerg for Grimsby, has been captured.

Marseilles, November 28.—A steamer which has arrived here reports that it picked up a wireless message from the Italian liner Duca Degli Abruzzi (7,918 tons), which was attacked by a submarine, in the middle of the night, but escaped in the darkness.

Curtearearges and Giurgevo Captured by Germans; Forty Miles South of Bukharest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—A German official communique reports: We have captured Curtearearges, the ancient capital of Wallachia and Giurgevo, 45 miles south of Bukharest.

A Rumanian official communique merely mentions hostile artillery actions especially in Prahova Valley.

A Bulgarian official communique indicates renewed fighting on the whole Dobrudja front and also that the Bulgarians have made further crossings of the Danube.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Rumanians have unabated confidence, despite the German advance. They are convinced that the effects of the co-operation of Russia, which has already been shown in the Dobrudja, will manifest themselves north of the Danube, while the Rumanian munition-supply is daily improving, owing to the unstinting efforts of the Allies.

Petrograd, November 28.—An official communique states that there has been no change in Transylvania and nothing important has occurred on the Danube front.

Over 1,200 Rumanians Are Taken at Orsova

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 27.—Several battalions attacking north of the Negrisora Valley were repulsed. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Krafft von Delmensingen, advancing from the north, on both sides of the Alt, threw back the enemy beyond the Topologu sector.

East of Tilgeni, the Saxon infantry regiment No. 182, brilliantly assisted by the field-artillery regiment No. 54 (Neumark), which, in order to obtain a quick effect, took up position directly in front of the enemy, broke through the hostile lines and captured 10 officers, 400 men and 7 machine-guns. In the Vedea sector, Alexandria was reached from both sides. Alexandria has been captured.

From Turnu Severin our troops pushed the remainder of the Rumanian Orsova group towards the south-east. There, other forces block their way. The defeated enemy, besides suffering sanguinary losses, lost here 28 officers, 1,200 men, 3 guns, 27 filled ammunition carts and 800 loaded vehicles.

From the Danube ports between Orsova and Rustchuk, up to the present, 6 steamers and 80 tug-boats, mostly with valuable cargoes, have come into our hands.

Hostile attacks, carried out by Russian cavalry and infantry in the Dobrudja, have failed. The advance of Bulgarian battalions repulsed the enemy from the forefield of our positions east of Erchesec. The Danube army is advancing. The resistance of the Rumanians has been broken.

The following short official report was issued in the afternoon: In Rumania, the entire Alt line is in our hands.

Bulgarian Headquarters, November 26.—Rumanian theater of war.—Bulgarian detachments, together with German troops, crossed the Danube near Svistov; after an engagement they occupied the town of Zimnicea, where large stocks of corn were found.

Near Somovit German troops crossed the Danube and occupied Tslazu and Racovicia.

Near Turnu Severin a part of our troops crossed the Danube and cooperated in the occupation of Turnu Severin.

Economy in Travelling Britain's Latest Move

Lines Fully Engaged With War Transport; Restrictions Are Hinted At

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Novemb r 28.—The Board of Trade emphasises the heavy and urgent demands for the conveyance of vast quantities of war material over the railways, which render delay to other traffic inevitable. It urges that none shall travel unless really necessary and hints that, otherwise, the Government may be compelled to restrict railway travel.

Income Tax Reflects U. S. War Prosperity

Returns for Past Year Amount To £13,500,000, As Against £8,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—The remarkable war prosperity of America is instanced by the income tax returns for the year, which total £13,500,000, as compared with £8,000,000 last year.

RAID ON ENGLAND LOSES GERMANY 2 MORE ZEPPELINS

Aeroplane Drops One In Midlands; Second Fought Down at Sea

SLIGHT DAMAGE

100 Bombs Wreck 35 Houses, Kill one Woman, Injure Sixteen People

LONDON IS BOMBED

Aeroplane Looses Off Six Rounds, but Wounds Only Nine Persons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—The air-raid occurred at midnight. Some of the air-ships apparently lost their bearings and wandered aimlessly.

An official message says: During the air-raid, last night, bombs were dropped in Yorkshire and Durham. An air-ship was brought down in flames off the Durham coast.

Another air-ship which dropped bombs in the North Midland counties was repeatedly attacked by aeroplanes and guns. It appeared to be damaged, but apparently succeeded in effecting repairs near the Norfolk coast and proceeded east at high speed, but it was attacked nine miles out to sea, at a height of 8,000 feet, by four naval aeroplanes and an armed trawler and brought down in flames at 6.45 this morning.

An aeroplane brought down the first air-ship at 11.45 p.m. The second did not reach the coast before daybreak, proceeding at a slow speed, which it increased after passing the gun-fire of our land-defences, which claim to have hit it.

The damage and casualties in last night's air-raid were very slight. Over 100 bombs were dropped. A woman died of shock and 5 men, 7 women and 4 children were injured.

Fifteen houses in one town were seriously damaged, while twenty were slightly damaged elsewhere. The damage is insignificant and none of it is of military importance.

A hostile aeroplane, flying at a great height above the haze, dropped six bombs on London at noon. Nine persons were injured, one woman seriously. The damage done was slight.

Trawler Destroyed By German Raiders

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—The Press Bureau issues a Berlin official communique, which claims that German naval forces made a raid to the proximity of the British coast, sank a British watching vessel near Lowestoft and captured the crew, searched neutral steamers and returned without coming in contact with the enemy. The British Admiralty announces that the armed trawler Narval is missing and presumably this is the vessel mentioned.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Dec. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 9

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. Emp. of Asia Dec. 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s Tamba M. Dec. 21

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 4
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 8
Per P. & O. s.s. Nankin Dec. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru Dec. 17

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about Saturday, December 2, per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru.

The French mail of October 29 is due at Saigon on November 29, and here on December 9. Left Singapore on November 26, per M.M. s.s Athos.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Derby Says Commander-in-Chief and Robertson Cannot Be Equalled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—In the House of Lords, today, in the course of a reply to Viscount Peel, Lord Derby made a statement concerning the appointment of a civilian, Sir Eric Geddes, as head of the railway, docks and canal transport in France. Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War and General Sir Douglas Haig mutually agreed that the appointment was desirable.

The Army Council, said Lord Derby, have complete confidence in General Sir Douglas Haig. The latter and Sir William Robertson are a combination which cannot be equalled. He strongly condemned the circulators of the false rumors that there was friction between the War Office and Sir Douglas Haig.

Over 50 Members Sign Impeachment

(Continued from Page 1)

constituted a disregard of the dignity of Parliament and they resolved that they would teach the Cabinet its place.

Quite obviously the existing system of choosing Cabinet ministers is dangerously imperfect. The premier nominally possesses the power of choosing his colleagues, but in fact they are selected for him by the Parliament. This, as I have previously pointed out, effectually prevents co-operation between the members of the Cabinet and the formulation of a national policy. The premier is placed in a most invidious position as he is nominally responsible for the actions of colleagues who are thrust upon him. When China is blamed for the lack of progress which has characterised the last six months, it should be borne in mind that she is handicapped by a political system that is practically unworkable.

The election of members of a Cabinet by Parliament has been suggested in occidental lands as preferable to the party system, but the experiment has never been made in any of the great countries as it was recognised that it could only succeed in a state that had reached the highest political development. Where occidental lands feared to tread China has rushed in, and the result has been what might have been anticipated. The political machine works with the maximum of friction and the minimum of efficiency. Parliament undoubtedly controls the situation, but control is not exercised with wisdom, and national interests are lost sight of in the frenzy of partisanship.

Among well-informed Chinese the belief is held that the aim of the military party is to give Parliament sufficient rope to hang itself. They say that the late president was ill-advised in suppressing Parliament before its incompetence had been plainly manifested. If he had adopted the policy that is now being followed by the military party, he would have allowed Parliament to prove beyond all question that its existence was a menace to national interests. This they claim Parliament has nearly succeeded in proving. It is certainly true that parliamentary institutions have been greatly discredited by the proceedings of the existing Parliament, and that, unless that body shortly gives some signal demonstration of its usefulness, it will be in danger of summary extinction.

Obituary

Mr. A. H. Mackay

On Sunday the death took place at Tientsin of Mr. A. H. Mackay, proprietor of Messrs. Hirsbrunner and Co. of Tientsin and Peking. Deceased was an old Tientsin resident, having been over twenty years in the North China port. He leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are on active service while the third is too young to join up. His daughters are married to Mr. Von Hasendonck, of the K. M. A. and Mr. A. E. Tipper, of Tipper and Fenton. Deceased was widely known and highly respected, being of a very generous disposition, and deep sympathy will be extended to his widow and family in their bereavement.

Russians Marching To Aid Of Serbs In Balkans

Heavy reinforcements are being sent by the Tsar for the British, French and Servian armies facing the Austro-Bulgars on the Servian border. This photograph shows a detachment of Russians on the march from Salonica, Greece, to the front. Many of these troops are wearing the new French steel helmets, the first to be worn by Russian soldiers.

Kipling And Mr. Henry Schlee

By Domino

That's Kipling!

It is many years ago now since I saw Mr. Rudyard Kipling on the platform of a little West of England railway station. He was talking to Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, and an officer of the 39th Regiment—Primus in Indus—and I were among a crowd of school fellows. We had been all reading 'Stalky and Co.' and the cry: "That's Kipling" sent all eyes in the right direction. And there was Kipling in the flesh.

Last night I saw Kipling again. I did not see his shabby brown suit; his ungainly figure or his unprepossessing but intellectual face. Mr. Henry Schlee, at the Country Club, introduced me, and a big crowd of others, to the man's better part—his soul.

No wonder that after the wonderful rendering of "The Native Born" a sigh of satisfaction escaped from many lips and someone cried: "That's Kipling." It was. It was Kipling at his very best, and Mr. Henry Schlee is not only to be heartily congratulated upon the fine way in which he interpreted England's great poet, but he must also be thanked for giving so many of us such a real treat—and incidentally greatly benefitting the "Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund."

Mr. Schlee started by comparing Kitchener—the man of action—with Kipling—the man of thought and language. He said that the two names would stand out in the years to come as those of men who had saved England and had helped to crush "the Devil's creed of might."

The speaker mentioned that Kipling had completed some of his best work before he had reached the age of 21. He gave selections from "Poems of School and India." "Let us now praise famous men" and "The galley slave" were splendidly given. Mr. Schlee's elocution was so good and his sincerity so real that every point told and every word picture was vividly portrayed.

In the "Poems of Empire" he recited "Said England unto Pharaoh," "The Song of the Dead" and "The Native Born." The last named was something that thrilled through and through so good were the lines and so good the rendering. "Soldier Songs" and "Poems of Romance" were all well received by the audience.

The singing of Mrs. Isherwood and Mr. Curry added greatly to the enjoyment of a memorable evening. Mr. Schlee would be doing a real benefit to the British community here if he would repeat his fine work at some place where he might reach every man, woman and child that loves Britain.

Sunday Music

The attendance at the Band concert on Sunday last numbered 211.

On Sunday next, the program will be as follows:—

1.—Overture "Fra Diavolo" ...Auber
2.—Symphonic Poem "Le Rouet d'Omphale" ...Saint-Saens
3.—Selection "Mignon" .....Thomas
4.—Three Dances from "Henry VIII" .....German
5.—"Serenade Lyrique" .....Elgar
6.—Selection "Madame Butterfly" Puccini

Conductor-in-Charge,
Mr. A. de Kryger.

Expect Big German Attack to Try And Disengage Chaulnes

Aviators Note Preparations And French Guns Spoil Preliminary Arrangements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 28.—Persistent bad weather and thick fog prevent any infantry operations of some importance in the region of the Somme, but the artillery struggle continues very active in a certain number of sectors.

South of the Somme, the front between Ablaincourt and Pressoire has been violently bombarded.

It is possible that the Germans will prepare a new attack at this point, in an endeavor to disengage Chaulnes, but the French batteries are rapidly dispersing the concentrations reported by air reconnaissances and forcing the Germans to postpone their attempt.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: A night-attack on a small post east of Maison de Champagne was easily repulsed. There was a calm elsewhere.

The communique this evening reported: There has been moderate artillery activity in the region of the Somme and at Douaumont.

London, November 28.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: There has been heavy shelling by the enemy, northwards of Ypres. Our casualties were small.

We exploded a mine, south-east of Souchez and consolidated the crater, where we repulsed three bomb-attacks.

General Haig reported this evening: There has been considerable artillery bombardment of our front on both sides of the Ancre. Our retaliation was prompt and effective. The enemy's trench-mortars were active southward of Armentieres.

Our aircraft attacked several places of military importance, causing a large explosion.

SUMITOMO BANK AND YOKO HAS OPENING

At the invitation of Mr. S. Kasahara, manager of the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., and the Sumitomo Yoko, a large number of guests assembled yesterday afternoon to celebrate the inauguration of the firm's business in Shanghai.

Between 4 and 5.30 p.m. the commodious premises of the company, at No. 1 Kiukiang Road, were thronged by the most prominent business men of Shanghai, and many felicitous speeches were made and cordially responded to. Refreshments, on a lavish scale, were provided, and a spirit of harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings, which were of a most pleasantly informal character.

The Sumitomo Bank is one of the best-known institutions in Japan, Baron K. Sumitomo ranking as one of the wealthiest of the sons of Nippon. Owing to his possession of the most extensive copper mines in the country, he is credited with being a multi-millionaire, and it is more than probable that rumor does not lie.

The subscribed capital of the bank is Yen 15,000,000, half of which is paid up. The business of the commercial side of the firm will comprise the marketing of the well-known Sumitomo copper ingots and copper manufactures, products of their electric wire and cable factories, steel works manufactures, fertilisers, coal, etc.

Mr. Kasahara comes to Shanghai with a great reputation, and it is safe to prognosticate that here, in China, he will make the same mark in the financial and commercial world as was the case in other fields of his activity.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

Begs to announce the opening of its New Branch Store at

31 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

A cordial invitation is extended to patrons to visit the establishment.

"Mikimoto Culture Pearls"
Diamonds—Oriental Pearls—
Precious Stones—Platinum—
Jewelry.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

TOKIO—OSAKA—LONDON.

THE BUTTER EMPORIUM.

Visit our Store, see the various kinds of Butter we sell, and you'll be convinced that this is the right place to go for your Butter needs.

Shainin's Russian Provision Store,

768 Broadway: Phone 1899.
Branch: 12 Nanking Road.

SPECIAL SALE

of

WOMEN'S SATIN SLIPPERS

Today and Tomorrow

$14.00 Values - - - - $8.95
11.00 „ - - - - - 6.95
9.00 „ - - - - - 5.95
Odds and Ends - - - - 3.45

REMEMBER—

Only Two Days More

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE,

17 Nanking Road.

THE WORLD WOULD LAUGH

at the foolishness of a man who, year after year, hired a costly motor-car instead of owning his own machine.

* * * * * *

HAS IT EVER STRUCK YOU

that the man who pays rent, year after year, instead of owning his home, is almost as foolish?

* * * * * *

Why spend the best part of a lifetime in Shanghai, and then have but little else to show for it than a bundle of rent receipts?

* * * * * *

We have houses for sale in the best residential sections of Shanghai; others are approaching completion. We shall be pleased to show them to you.

* * * * * *

If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment by instalments at your convenience.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road.

GERMANY HEARS PLAIN TALK OF PEACE FROM REICHSTAG SOCIALISTS

All Nations Sick of Being Lured To Death, Says Scheidemann

BAR SUBMARINE DEBATES

Satisfaction Expressed With Military and Naval Achievements and Loans

Berlin, October 11 [Delayed].—Scarcely any meeting of the Reichstag since the war began has been awaited with such interest all over Germany as today's session, and, although there was no debate on the submarine question, there were speeches on internal and foreign policies of sufficient intererst to fill pages.

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Center, left no doubt whatever that his party stood for war to the bitter end, which according to his views, could be hastened only by compelling England to seek peace.

"In ancient wars," he said, "the principal aim was the tent of the Commanding General. For us this tent stands in England.

"If it is said that the opening of the Dardanelles is the paramount question for Russia, I am in position to state that Germany and Austria-Hungary were prepared to discuss this question with Russia many years ago.

"As to our relations to America and Eastern Asia, they cannot be governed by sympathies or antipathies but only by actual interests. That is the Chancellor's policy, which has the Center's approval."

About internal politics Dr. Spahn had not much to say, but said his party was in favor of the general readjustment of affairs which the Chancellor had outlined in his recent speech in the words: "Free competition for all who are efficient."

Next in importance was the speech of Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, who expressed satisfaction with the present military situation and said that, against all enemy calculations upon Rumania's part in the war, that country had been utterly defeated. Despite this, he said, peace had little chance at present in enemy countries. There was nothing to do but fight on until the limitless exaggerations of imaginary gains and the impossible was aims of Germany's enemies had subsided, and their war madness had made room for common sense.

Says All Nations Want Peace

After censuring those among the Germans who advocated unachievable war aims, Herr Scheidemann continued:

"It is said that because Briand and Lloyd George preach war to the death our Chancellor cannot possibly talk of peace; but we Socialists certainly can. We declare that the people want peace. I say this as a German Socialist, and I speak of the German people. But what I say of the German people English and Russian Socialists might say of their own people. If the contrary is maintained, it is nothing but a swindle. All the nations are heartily sick of being lured to death by high-sounding phrases and promises. But the French censor prevents Frechmen from finding out that Belgium might be liberated today even without shedding another drop of blood. Their national press pictures Germans as far below any human being, and still millions of Frenchmen race to their death for the improbable chance of making four millions of Germans French subjects."

By The Associated Press

Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, pointed out the vitality of the German nation as shown in the present war, criticised the censorship, and condemned the measures taken by the authorities for the distribution of food. The Socialist leader then discussed the peace problem and the objects of the war.

"Chances for peace today are poor," Herr Scheidemann said. "Since Briand and Lloyd George have preached war until the bitter end the Chancellor is unable to talk peace. But we are free to do so. The nations want peace. If the contrary be said in any country, then it is absolutely untrue.

"The French nation is kept ignorant by censorial prohibition of the fact that it could see its country as well as Belgium still free today of German troops without shedding one more drop of blood and without losing one more square foot of soil. What do these nations still fight for?" That the French shall stay in France, that the Belgians shall stay in Belgium, that the Germans shall stay in Germany. This is the main basis upon which the coming peace will be constructed.

"Distress reigns in all countries. The prices in English markets speak a clear language. Bread in England is dearer than it is with us. More than 1,000,000 children in England are underfed so greatly that they are unable to follow instructions in the schools. From France the most pitiful complaints are heard. Italy suffers from famine already. Russia had better not be mentioned."

Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, said:

"We must have territorial integrity, political independence, and free economic evolution for Germany."

He then protested against Herr Scheidemann's declaration that the French could have peace without losing one square foot of territory.

"No," the Conservative leader declared. "What we conquered at the cost of our blood we will hold as long as necessary in order to assure the future of the German nation."

Opposed to Debates On U-Boat War

Berlin, October 11 (via London, October 12.)—The most notable incident of today's Reichstag session was supplied by Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, in his report from the Budget Committee that, although it had been unable to reach a decision on the submarine question, it had voted, 24 to 4, against a discussion of the subject in open session.

Major Bassermann faced a full house when he arose to deliver the report, virtually every Deputy being in his seat at the opening, while the galleries were jammed. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, with Foreign Minister von Jagow, Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior, and the other Ministers, their aids and subordinates, filled the ministerial benches to the right of the President.

Major Bassermann ran through a short report of the general international situation, emphasising particularly the Entente's pressure on neutral powers and its efforts to force Greece into the war, in connection with which he expressed admiration for the attitude of King Constantine. He then read the text of the committee's recommendations against open discussion of the submarine issue.

"The committee occupied itself with a thorough discussion of the question of submarine warfare," the report read, "the members of all parties and the representatives of the Government participating. All the naval, technical, military, economic, and political aspects were thoroughly investigated and weighed. The deliberations were conducted under the impression of the high importance of the question, strictly upon the merits of the case and with a general desire to serve the interests of the Fatherland.

"An agreement could not be reached in the committee, which, therefore, refrained from making a decision. The committee recommends that the Reichstag in its deliberations abstain from a discussion of submarine warfare. It bases this attitude upon the belief that a thorough discussion of the naval, technical, military, economic, and political details is impossible without injury to the interests of the Fatherland, but, on the other hand, that without such thorough discussion the subject could not be completely cleared up."

The four Deputies who voted in the negative were Conservatives and Radical Socialists.

Dr. Spahn followed Major Bassermann, but his speech was largely inaudible to the gallery. He was understood to say that he left to the Imperial Chancellor the decision on the propriety of making at some future time further announcements regarding submarine warfare. Germany's attitude toward other countries, particularly America, must be based, said Dr. Spahn, not upon sympathies or antipathies, but upon Germany's own interests.

Philip Scheidemann, Socialist, embarked upon a vigorous denunciation of the elements hostile to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, which for months, he declared, had shrunk from no methods, however base, to overthrow the Chancellor and prevent the reforms which he had promised.

Bassermann Praises von Tirpitz

Berlin, October 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In his Reichstag speech yesterday Major Ernst Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, said:

"Our enemies tell us that they have imposed upon us an order of warfare that has forced us into the defensive, when at this very time we are rejoicing over the manner in which the German spirit of the offense is winning success in the war against the Rumanians in Transylvania, in Dobrudja, and on the Danube. We trust in the strength of our army, commanded by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff. We proudly point to the success of our navy in its victory in the Skagerrak under the glorious leadership of Admirals Hipper and Scheer. In these achievements of our navy, in the success of our sailors, we recognise the spirit of the master of the German navy Grand Admiral von Tirpitz."

Major Bassermann expressed his confidence that the firm will of the German Nation would bring the war to a victorious end and "subdue the hostile spirit of the British Government and the British people."

He pleaded for the abolition of the censorship.

He said that the committee had received the impression that the "military situation everywhere was satisfactory and hopeful."

Herr Naumann, the Radical leader, alluded to the Teutonic victories in Transylvania, emphasising the comradeship of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, and expressed admiration for the Turks, who, under General Osman's command, had accomplished heroic deeds in the last seven months. He paid tribute to the energy of the Bulgarians, who, after having fought two wars were now successfully fighting on both their northern and their southern front.

Pleased with the Latest Loan

The Budget Committee in making its report said that during its deliberations it had been filled with admiration and gratitude for the German Army and Navy, and recognised the successes obtained under their splendid leadership. "The committee looks forward with complete confidence," its report said, "to the future military development in all the war theaters. The result of the last war loan has proved once more the firm trust of our nation. Our armed forces and our people stand firmly united in a war of defense forced upon us."

Dr. Spahn also emphasised the confidence of the German nation in the military situation in a brief speech. He registered his protest against the seizure of the Palazzo Venezia, the former seat of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Rome, by the Italian Goverment. Dr. Spahn described the action of Italy as "a hostile act against the Pope and an attack against the Holy See."

Boy Banker Advises 'Hard Work'

Joseph P. Kennedy

Boston, October:—"Hard work and lots of it."

"Aim for something and keep after it."

"Don't get discouraged."

"Let the 'night life' alone."

This is the young man's recipe for success, according to Joseph P. Kennedy, 25 years old, president of the Columbia Trust Co., of this city, the youngest bank president in the United States and probably of the world. Mr. Kennedy's career reads like a page from Horatio Alger, Jr. The photograph was taken on his twenty-fifth birthday. On his desk is a bouquet presented to him by his employees.

Star Ball Player As Expert Bomb Thrower

"Bill" O'Hara

Toronto, October 24.—"Bill" O'Hara, a Lieutenant in a Canadian regiment now fighting on the Somme front, formerly a star left fielder of the Toronto (International League) baseball team and previously a member of the New York National League club, has been recommended for the Military Cross as a result of his skill as a bomb thrower. As a ball player, O'Hara was noted for his strong and accurate throwing.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
WM. J. MCCRANN, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
N. B. SIZER, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

In Candies,

Demand the Best

Get Sullivan's

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

Burr 2 Broadway

Star Garage Co.

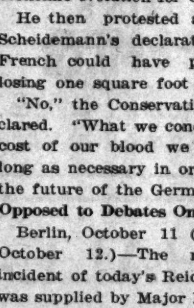
PHONE WEST 197

SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE WINTER OVERHAUL.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.

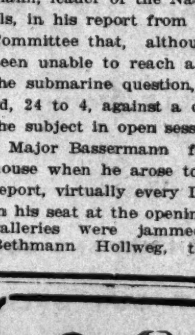
CHARGES REASONABLE.

125, Bubbling Well Road.



Boys' Suits

THAT look right, wear right and are priced right. Norfolk, Sailor and Tunic styles, high quality blue serge and fancy Tweeds. Prices from **$2.90** to **$8.50.** Girls, 2 to 14 years, Stylish Dresses for your Choice from **$1.75** to **$5.50**



RUMPERS lovely styles **$1.00**

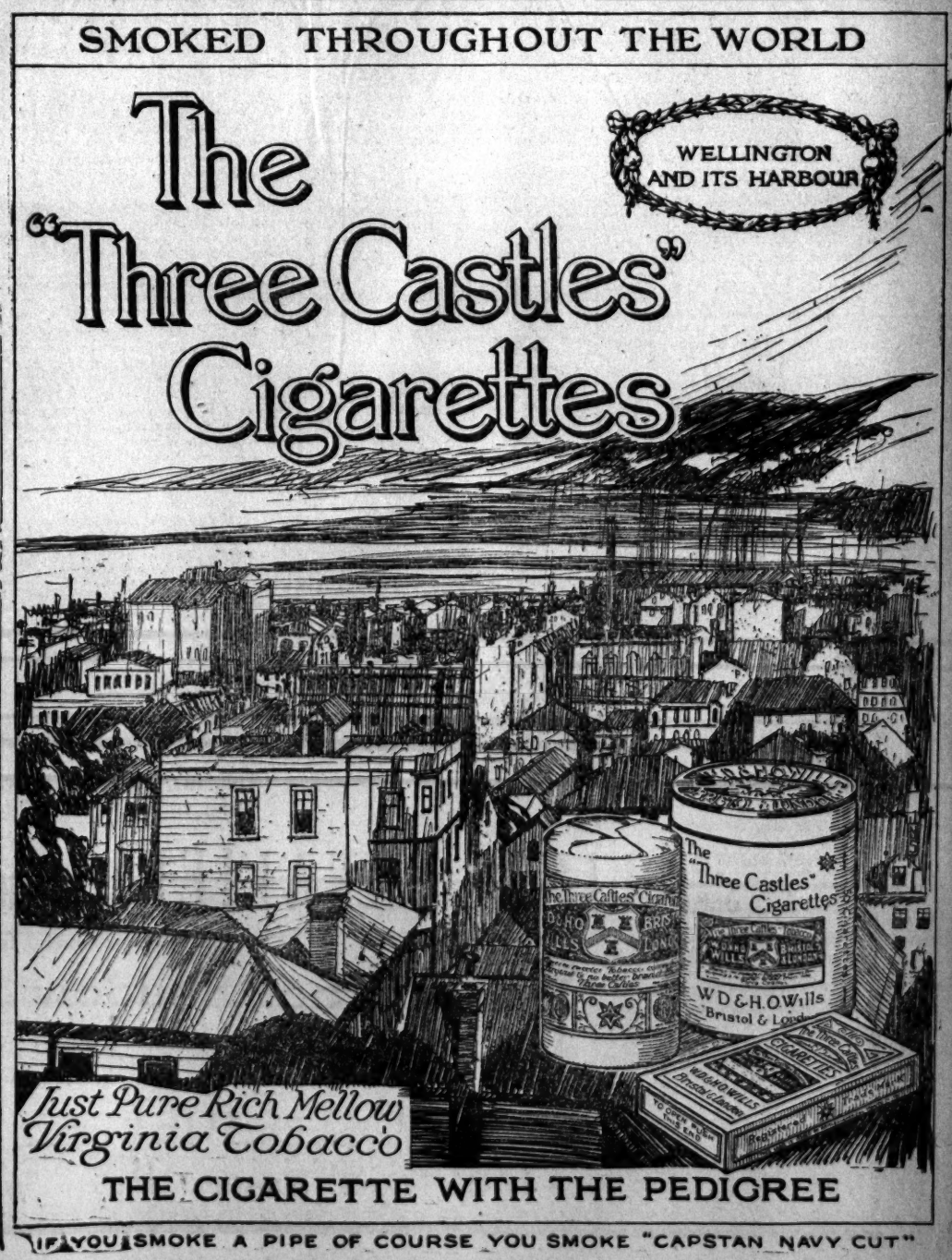
Children's Winter Coats 20 styles, from **$2.90** to **$6.75**

IS. CANTOROVITCH

103 BROADWAY

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes


WELLINGTON AND ITS HARBOUR
The "Three Castles" Cigarettes
W D & H O Wills
Bristol & London
Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

News and Views in the World of Books

A New Novel By Selma Lagerlof

Latest Works of Fiction by Jack London, Sir Hugh Clifford, Rex Beach, Coningsby Dawson and Others

The Emperor of Portugallia. By Selma Lagerlof. Doubleday, Page and Co.

Suppose you were asked to describe the taste of an apple, or the sound of running brooks, or the fragrance of arbutus.

There is, to the work of Selma Lagerlof, a quality of freshness, of clarity, of a sort of elemental simplicity, that is almost equally difficult to put into words. Those who know her have but to be told, "here, this is she," to realise the kind of enjoyment that awaits them. Those who do not know her can scarcely be made to understand her special attributes. An apple, to be sure, is a fruit; and a novel is a piece of fiction. But this doesn't take you very far.

The story of the Emperor of Portugallia is of the simplest. It is no tale of passion, or of an involved and subtle personality, like the story of Gosta Berling, nor does it portray the life and soul of a community, like Jerusalem. Its characters are few, only three being important, and these are of the humblest; laboring folk in a lonely corner of Sweden, living in huts, toiling from childhood to old age for the hardest and most meagre returns. Peasants, in whom survive ancient superstitions and age-long habits, strains of wild poetry, patiences, fortitudes and faiths, such as the modern world is barely conscious of.

The book opens on the chill, rainy day when Jan Anderson's little girl is born. Jan is huddled out in the woodshed, since, the hut consisting of but one room, there is no place for him therein. He is wet and cold and angry. "Up to this," he mutters, in a panic, "we've managed to scratch along pretty well, because Katrina has been able to go out to work, the same as myself, but now she'll have to sit at home and take care of that young one." And as time passes and the rain trickles in on him his despair and rage both grow. "I just want to say," and he brings his two fists down on the chopping block for emphasis, "that if I'd only known at the time when Eric of Falla came to me and offered to let me build on his ground, and gave me some old timber for a little shack, if I'd only known then that this would happen, I'd have said no to the whole business, and gone on living in the stable loft at Falla for the rest of my days."

Still resentfully nursing his feeling of injury, Jan is at last admitted to the hut, where everything has been put in order, with coffee waiting. The midwife lays a bundle in his arms, something soft and warm done up in a big shawl, a corner of which, turned back, allowed a little wrinkled face and small wizened hands to be seen. Jan stands with it in his arms, wondering what the women expect him to do. Then he felt a sudden shock, which shook both him and the child, and immediately thereafter his heart began to beat as it had never beat before. He is astonished, since he has not been running or climbling, and asks the midwife to lay her hand on his heart. "It seems to beat so queerly."

The midwife could not make out what ailed him, and offered to relieve him of the child, but now Jan felt that he did not want to let the little girl go.

Then the women all burst out laughing, and the midwife asked:

"Say, Jan, have you never cared so much for somebody that your heart has been set a-throbbing because of her?"

"No, indeed!" said Jan.

But at that moment he knew what it was that had quickened the heart within him. Moreover, he was beginning to perceive what had been amiss with him all his life, and that he whose heart does not respond to either joy or sorrow can hardly be called human.

The story is the story of Jan's love for his little girl, and of how she grew up in that love, and how the two understood each other. And it tells how Glory Goldie Sunnycastle, for so her father names her, goes out to earn money enough to keep the hut from being lost, and of the time that passes while Jan waits for her to return.

But Glory Goldie has met things in Stockholm that keep her from returning.

As the months and the years go by a strange and beautiful and fantastic madness comes over Jan, who loves her and trusts her. He knows why she cannot return. She has become an empress, and is held in her realm by the many good and great works she must perform. And he, as her father, is of course an emperor, the Emperor of Portugallia.

Yes, it is merely the tale of a girl who goes wrong, and of her poor old mad peasant father, waiting for her at home.

But who shall convey the poignant pathos, the serene beauty, the deep and delicate understanding of the human heart which are revealed in this simple story? It can be read in three hours, and it holds you with a sort of gentle tenseness that will not be denied.

The writer of a book like this has genius; no lesser word will do. The very breath of life is in it, the beauty of great art, the unconsciousness of greatness. The setting of forest and mountain, barely indicated, yet intimately felt, the hint of magic and of mystery, that is, after all, forever present in life, the contact of good and evil, the joy that becomes sorrow, the sorrow that grows to a loftier and keener joy, all these are here, all woven together into a web of rare texture, strong and fine.

SLAVES OF FREEDOM

Slaves of Freedom. By Coningsby Dawson, Henry Holt and Co. $1.40 (gold) net.

Into the mouth of Horace Overbridge, one of the book's minor characters, and himself a victim, Mr. Dawson puts the explanation of the title of this, his latest novel:

"There are women who never take a holiday from themselves. They're too timid, too selfish. They're afraid of marrying; they distrust men. . . . They make love seem ugly. . . . Their fear lest they should lose their liberty keeps them captives. They're slaves of freedom. . . . They have the morals of nuns and the lure of courtesans."

Two members of this sisterhood of the loved and unloving play important parts in the life of idealistic Teddy Gurney. He is only a little boy about 9 or 10 years old when he meets the first, Vashti, whom he adores with all his innocent, passionate child's heart. Living with his artist father and sweet, self-sacrificing mother in a quiet part of London, Teddy has never seen or dreamed of anything like this beautiful, radiant, bewitching Vashti, "an instrument of romance for the awakening of idealised desires." And she, thoughtlessly, for sheer love of being loved, amuses herself by fascinating him. Then she goes away, and a few years later, when he is 15, comes that wonderful Summer spent with her little daughter Desire, an idyl of two fanciful children, playing together "in a world of self-created magic," of which she was the dainty Fairy Princess. This portion of the first of the two "books" into which the novel is divided comprises much that is wholly charming. Mr. Dawson is at his best when depicting the life of poetry and romance which all imaginative children know—those glamor-filled days when any, perhaps the very next, turn of the road may reveal a troupe of gallant knights and fair ladies riding down to Camelot. But soon the portals of this enchanted realm close behind Teddy, and with their closing comes a revelation which first frightens him, arouses a determination he never forgets—a determination that his little Princess Desire shall be to him "what the Holy Grail was to Sir Galahad."

So through all the days of his boyhood and young manhood, Desire is to Teddy a dream person, the ideal lady of wonder and beauty for whom he is saving himself. Then when he is 21 and a famous writer—novel-heroes find it so extraordinarily easy to become famous!—he meets her again, and meets her under circumstances which give to her an added glamor. Promptly falling in love with her, he follows her to New York, there to wait and serve and hope and struggle and suffer. For, like her mother and her mother's friends, Desire is a "slave to freedom." She is perfectly willing to take all that Teddy has to give—his money, his time, the love of his heart, and the adoration of his soul—but she herself gives nothing, save when he makes some feeble attempt to liberate himself from his bonds and she believes that the granting of some slight favor may make those bonds secure again. She likes to be loved; but she is afraid to love. She permits caresses, she uses every possible lure; but alawys she evades and denies. Yet there is in her a conscience, a certain species of honesty, and the time comes when she says of herself, and that quite truthfully:

"Everything that I've seen of life has taught me to be a coward. I fascinate and I don't play fair. I'm rotten and I'm virtuous. I accept, and accept with my greedy little hands. I lead men on to expect, and I give nothing."

She is a type old as the ages, presented her in modern guise and studied with the utmost minuteness. In the end one feels rather sorry for her. It was such a big thing that Teddy offered her—such a fine, clean, generous love—but he was King Arthur, and even as a child she preferred Sir Launcelot. Moreover, her environment, the conditions of her life and birth were all against her. In more ways than one, she was obliged to pay the price of another's sin.

Minutely studied, with ideas and standards all too common, a type easily recognised—all these Desire is; and yet she is never real. For that effect of glamor, of a dream-world which makes so exquisite the child-idyl, extends over this grown-up love affair, making it always appear a thing of fancy, imagined, not of actual occurrence. Desire, Teddy, the people among whom they move, the world in which they live, seem woven of imagination, objects simulating reality. We have all seen artificial flowers, deftly wrought, exquisitely colored and perfumed, simulating the real thing very beautifully; but not real. And Mr. Dawson's novel reminds one very strongly of such flowers. Yet it is interesting, and the style is always graceful, rising at times indeed to such beauty that one is tempted to wonder whether the author's most fitting mode of expression might not be found in descriptive verse rather than in prose fiction. The pen-pictures of New York by night, of the pond in the wood, of the motor trip from Glastonbury to London, of the woods in winter time, of Avignon and the forgotten Les Baux—there is more poetry in each one of these than is contained in many a volume of vers liber.

Among the minor characters only Mrs. Sheerug, with her deep mother-love and her passion for nursing, is especially noticeable, though Alonzo and one or two others, briefly glimpsed, suggest possibilities of quaintness and of entertainment. Fluffy is only a second-rate Vashti, and Hal rather uninteresting. At times the book becomes a trifle monotonous through the continued striking of the one note, and the episode of the experimental honeymoon seems decidedly far-fetched. Nevertheless, "Slaves of Freedom" is a conscientious, thoughtful, very carefully wrought piece of work, occasionally touched with a somewhat exceptional beauty.

RAINBOW'S END

Rainbow's End. By Rex Beach. Illustrated. Harper and Brothers. $1.35 (gold) net.

Cuba in the days of Weyler and Gomez and the ragged, half-starved bands of "insurrectos" furnishes the background for this new romance of love, war, and buried treasure. The history of the treasure, which consists of "Spanish gold, silver coins in casks and in little boxes. . . . bars of precious metal, and little paper packages of gems, all tied up and hidden in leather bags," begins some years earlier, when the heroine, Señorita Rosa Varona, and her twin brother Esteban were both babies. Then it was that their mother died, and their father, Don Esteban Varona, told Sebastian, his huge negro slave, that now the secret of the buried trasure was known only to themselves. For many years Don Esteban, because of the unsettled state of the country, had concealed his title deeds and the greater part of his wealth in a secret hiding place constracted by Sebastian. The two, master and slave, agreed that this hiding place should be revealed to the children so soon as they were old enough to keep silent about it, and this might have been done and all gone comparatively well had not Don Esteban married a second time. Dona Isabel, his second wife, was beautiful, poor, and greedy—a typical fairy-tale stepmother. She had married Don Esteban only because she had heard the current rumors of his wonderful buried treasure of gold and jewels, and when he refused to show it to her, or even tell her where it was hidden she became very angry indeed. Through her wicked machinations Sebastian's adored only child, Evangelina, was sold despite Don Esteban's oft-repeated promises, and this sale resulted in the deaths of Sebastian and of Don Esteban. Thus the hiding place of the treasure became in truth a dead secret, though Dona Isabel did everything in her power to discover it.

When the romance proper opens, Don Esteban and Sebastian have been dead for some years, the twins have grown up and the insurrection has "spread like fire. . . the whole eastern end of the island is ablaze." Then appears the hero, a young Irish-American named John O'Reilly, and called by his friends "The O'Reilly," an employe of a New York importing firm. Of course he promptly falls in love with the beautiful Rosa, and discovers that her twin brother, though Spanish by descent, is an ardent Cuban patriot. Trouble, and plenty of it, is quite evidently in store, but circumstances make it absolutely necessary for O'Reilly to go to New York for a while. This he does; and when in response to an imploring message from Rosa he returns to Cuba he finds his path beset with difficulties of all kinds. His existence and also those of Rosa and her brother are thenceforward a series of hairbreadth escapes, for they have several personal enemies to make things lively for them, in addition to the usual trials of civil warfare. There is the "administrator" of the Varona plantation, Pancho Cueto, who for years had been systematically stealing nearly everything he could lay his hands on; even worse is the swarthy guerrilla chief, Colonel Cobo who delighted in cruelty and, having seen Rosa, kept busy "hunting her down, as a hound hangs to the trail of a doe," thereby causing her brother as well as herself a very considerable amount of uneasiness.

The camp of General Gomez, Matanzas, crowded with sick and wretched and starving "reconcentrados," the ruins of the once beautiful residence of Don Esteban, the hillsides and the "trocha"—from one to another of these scenes the story moves with considerable swiftness. There are plots and counterplots, raids and disguises, a filibustering expedition in which Norine Evans, a rich young woman who had given very generously to the Cuban cause and serves as heroine for the subsidiary love story, plays a prominent part; a good deal of fighting, and the almost miraculous appearances of several persons who had been thought dead. Of course it all ends happily, with the discovery of the treasure, the demise of one villain after another, and a double wedding—though considering that one of the bridegrooms was considerably under twenty, it may be questioned whether this last was an altogether happy event.

The book belongs to what we have learned to call the moving-picture class of fiction. It is ingenious, told with some spirit, and will no doubt please Mr. Beach's many admirers.

TURTLES OF TASMAN

The Turtles of Tasman. By Jack London. The Macmillan Company. $1.25 (Gold) net.

No matter what other fault may be found with this latest collection of stories by Jack London, it cannot be accused of a lack of variety. For, although two of the eight tales which make up the volume have their scenes laid amid the ice and snow of the Yukon, they differ greatly in other ways, while the rest range from fantasy to comedy and from comedy to the mixture of pity and repulsion excited by those in the "drooling ward" of a home for the feeble-minded. The opening story, which is much the longest and gives its name as a title to the book, is the tale of two brothers, unalike in almost everything save a certain physical resemblance. Of the two, one had been a wanderer, had journeyed all over the surface of the earth, seen strange people, had an abundance of adventures, enjoyed himself hugely, and presently, sick and penniless, came to his brother's home to rest, as he supposed; to die, as every one else, including his devoted daughter, knew very well: the other had remained at home, stifling his own desire for adventure, devoting himself to the care of his mother and of the great estate to develop which his father had given his life, improving an immense tract of country, bringing prosperity to many other people as well as himself. The reader's sympathies will go to one or the other of these two, according as to whether he shares with the author the popular affection for the self-indulgent prodigal, despising those who obey such a humdrum, colorless thing as duty and refrain from "dancing a hoe-down on the Ten Commandments," or is so eccentric as to respect the man who curbed his own wish for travel and "the shining ways" in order to be "the dependable one" of the family and, incidentally, was able to save his mother from blindness.

Another story of two brothers is "The Eternity of Forms," a cleverly done, modern sort of ghost story, and next comes "Told in the Drooling Ward," a tale whose title gives sufficient indication of its somewhat unusual, if not very pleasant, character. It is one of the "feebs," a "high-grader," 28 years old, nearly all of whose life has been spent in the home, who tells of some of his experiences, of the time he was adopted out, of his fondness for "little Albert," one of the "droolers," and of his contempt for the high-grade "epilecs," who are "stuck up because they ain't just ordinary feebs." "The Hobo and the Fairy" is the kind of thing which, before the recent experiments in prison reform, was usually dismissed with a shrug as a mere piece of sentimentality, but which histories such as those of the author of "Canada Blackie" have taught us to regard with very different eyes. Ross Shanklin, tramp and ex-convict, who had "defied all keepers and survived all brutalities . . . had been triced up and lashed until he fainted, had been revived and lashed again," and come as a result to hate the world which from the time he was 17 had persistently misused him, would scarcely have seemed a promising object for a fairy's ministrations. But presently there came to him a child who was not afraid, and after that wonderful afternoon he swore "to make good." The situation is well handled, with deftness, restraint, and good taste, and without any touch of the banal or maudlin. "The Prodigal Father," which follows next, is an amusing bit of comedy, the history of a New Englander who came to California with only a very few dollars, found prosperity, and returned to his old home, believing that now at last he could successfully combat one whom he had feared of old—and presently discovered his mistake. "The First Poet" goes back to the time of the cave men, and the beginning of the never-ending controversy of utility versus beauty. In this especial instance, utility, being armed with a good stout club, won the day by an argument which did not want force, whatever might have been its other deficiencies. At any rate, the tribe deemed it thoroughly convincing, and obediently echoed the statement, "Oan was a fool!" And then comes what is decidedly the best story in the book, as well as the one most characteristic of Mr. London—"Finis."

A grim tale of the Yukon, of a man driven to desperation and the committing of a great crime, this story grips the reader as does none of the others. Morganson's long vigil by the trail in the bitter cold, the obsession which grew upon him, the way of escape which opened out before him, then shut mercilessly, irrevocably—these compose a series of tense moments, vivid, dramatic, making the reader thrill and tingle. And then the climax; the crime, the frustration, the coming of that which he had so dreaded and fought against, only to find at the very last that it was not terrible at all, but something to welcome with "a tired sigh of comfort." It is a strong story, this "Finis," horrible at times, but alive and intensely vigorous and real, worthy to stand beside these tales with which Mr. London won his reputation. "The End of the Story" is also a record of events which happened by the shores of the Yukon, but it lacks something of the grip and power and inevitability which make "Finis" notable. Nevertheless, the account of the coming of Tom Daw to the cabin by the Yukon and of the doctor's journey over the snow and the fast-thawing ice to the help of a man who would, it seemed only too probable, be beyond human aid long before he could cover the many and difficult miles stretching between them, makes a most effective narrative, graphic, swift-moving and colorful.

The very great difference in theme, type, and merit which renders it practically impossible to estimate or classify this collection as a whole makes it one which readers of widely varying tastes may take up, feeling quite sure that in it they will find at least one or two tales which will please them.

Grounds and Building

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China

Branch Office: Kobe, Japan.

Widler & Company are here to foster closer commercial relations between British-American Manufacturers and the huge Szechuen market. They give information re Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan gratuitously to Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to establish business relations in these provinces.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. That maids of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as Shakon the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL

is absolutely

SMOKELESS.

It does NOT DIRTY your rooms with soot and dust.

Its BEAUTIFUL FIRE brings comfort and satisfaction.

Its GREAT DURABILITY reduces expenses.

'PHONE 1371

FU CHUNG CORPORATION,

A 262 Szechuen Road (rear of the Continental Hotel)

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFES

THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA

Used by

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(24,000 offices in America)

and many other large Corporations.

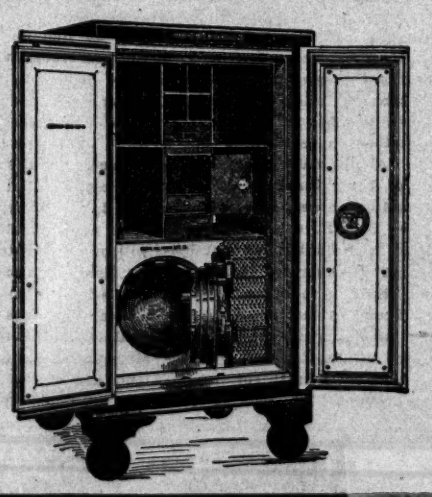
ALL SIZES AND STYLES IN BOTH KEY AND COMBINATION

LOCKS NOW ON VIEW AT OUR SALESROOMS.

MUSTARD & COMPANY

22 Museum Road, Shanghai. Telephone No 5491.

Sole Agents for China.



"This maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me."—*Poe.*

See **LINA CAVALIERI and LUCIEN MURATORE**

in the sublimely tragic romance

"The Shadow of Her Past"

A Pathe Gold Rooster Play in Five Parts

To be shown at the

APOLLO THEATRE, commencing Monday, Dec. 4th.

Pathe Gold Rooster Plays Shorten the Longest Days.

Lina Cavalieri In "The Shadow of Her Past" (Pathe).

IN GERMAN BIPLANE OVER FRENCH LINES

Correspondent Speeds Above The Shrapnel Along Somme Front

TAKES NOTES AT 5,000 FEET

Thousands Of Massed Guns In Full Operation Are Seen, But Not Heard

By Cyril Brown

Aboard A German Aeroplane Over The Somme Front. October 13, (by Military Telegraph via Berlin, October 17.)—Flirting with death 5,000 feet above the battle of the Somme is the unique experience I am enjoying, thanks to the courtesy of the Kaiser's air champions here. They thought at first that I was joking when I pleaded to soar over the French lines and date my despatch from the air, as no neutral correspondent was ever before permitted to fly in the West, and it required the persuasive rhetoric of a professional life insurance agent before I was draped with flying helmet, goggles and leather coat and lifted into the machine-gun turret of a newest model fighting biplane.

My pilot, Sergeant H., asks if I am ready. There is a solemn ceremonial hand wave, I give the high sign, the field gray mechanical wearing French fishermen's tasseled caps release the biplane, and we are off, riding so smoothly that one has no more difficulty in scribbling notes than in a railway train. We spiral up to a 3,000 feet, and for the first time the battle of the Somme is revealed to me in full.

At first we follow the railroad to Amiens, then branch off and fly for miles above the arrow-straight Somme Canal and later follow the silvery, tortuous band of the Somme, which enables me to orientate myself. We rise to 4,000 feet. My pilot slows down his 200-horsepower motor and volplanes, turns and shouts to me: "Peronne!" then starts his motor going again and climbs to 4,500 feet. Standing up in the tonneau of the biplane and leaning over the machine-gun, I see stricken Peronne below me to the right and the silent shell dropping into it. For my birdseye view of the titanic battle is the quintessence of perfect peace.

The incessant booming of the nearby French and German batteries, the wail of big shells winging their way below me, the ominous drum-fire of the heavy artillery just north of the Somme, where fierce fighting is in progress, and the sullen, muffled roar from the English front farther north, which I had heard on the ground, are all drowned by the giant motor and the small hurricane of the propeller. sit down in a hurry as the biplane lurches. My pilot cuts a charp curve over the French lines, as I note by network of trenches below us, and we quickly and wisely climb to 5,000 feet.

Shrapnel Bursts Beneath Them

The pilot again shuts off the gas slows his motor down to a gentle cough and coasts. "Shrapnel and shells! "he shouts to me. I stand up again for a good look overboard at the little white and brownish-gray smoke blossoms below me that seem to sprout and spring from an empty battlefield. "Mundungsfewer!" he shouts again, calling my attention to the instaneous flash of flame at the mouths of the French cannon. The frequency of these little red tongues in battle landscapes is fascinating.

You would like to watch their play all day if the smoke clouds below you were not uncomfortable reminders that it is a dangerous pastime. A professional observer, however, gets a valuable, vivid, first-hand impression of the massed thousands of French cannon, as it seems, by watching the heavy Somme artillery duel from the air. But you also realise more keenly than from the most detailed staff map the import of that fire-flashing horseshoe, the nemesis of German concentric fire that seems to pursue the French, first at Verdun and now on the Somme. But there are still more interesting sights to see from the air. We circle above and behind the first French line at La Maisonette, the tip of the French wedge driven toward Peronne and one of the critical points of the Somme battle. This 300-foot rise shows like a small greenish-brown wart on the checker-board-patterned battlefield, as seen from the aeroplane. You realise why the French strained and made heavy sacrifices to get it firmly in their hands. It enabled them to dominate Peronne and the German positions on both sides of it.

La Maisonette, this highly desirable and for artillery observation purposes ideal blot on the battle real estate, looks from 5,000 feet above like one giant spider web of trenches, which show with incredible sharpness brown ribbons with darker strands running through the center—the trenches proper and the dirt thrown up on each side of them.

In that labyrinth of interlocking lines I am unable to distinguish the French and the German trenches, but it looks as if the German infantry were clinging stubbornly to at least the flank of La Maisonette toward the Somme, hidden from direct view of the French artillery observers. The French shells dropping on the tip of the ridge indicate that the French, too, share this view.

From my airy observation post I am unable to estimate how closely the trenches are together. They seem only a hand-breath apart at some points; at others they seem to merge and melt into one another. I had been told by a staff officer that the French and Germans, clinging there at La Maisonette, were from sixty to a hundred yards apart.

Now my pilot, at my urgent request, takes me for a long joy ride deeper into France, still at 5,000 feet and speeding at seventy-five miles an hour. With typical Teutonic care he now minds his business exclusively, taking no chances. He no longer shuts off his motor to volplane and call my attention to interesting features of the battlefield. He now gets the last ounce of power out of his big engine as we rock in a stiff sidewise breeze over the French lines.

I think I recognise Flaucourt and Bethincourt by the aid of my staff map, but then I lose all sense of locality. I pass over trenches apparently forming the French second line, then the French third line.

I have been scanning the sky all along with interest for French or English fighting planes and wondering why no enemy fliers attacked us. I see not one French machine, but likewise no other German aeroplane over the Somme front. The explanation is the bad flying weather, thick air, a drab sky and low-hanging misty clouds. Hence all scout and fighting fliers on both sides are enjoying a holiday except the pilots of American correspondents. Five thousand feet would generally be dangerously low altitude for circling back of the French lines, were we not flying just below the clouds with which the yellow-gray German battle biplane blends inconspicuously, so that, while enjoying a perfect view of the battleground of the Somme, we do not attract the attention of the resting French fliers.

After a wide detour we cut a magnificent, arrow-straight chussee, the famous old Roman Road. And now my pilot thinks he has shown me enough. He cannot conscientiously expose himself and his machine further to the danger of French anti-aircraft guns and the possibility of French fighting fliers being goaded, after all; by our foolhardiness and "freshness" into coming after us, and withal for no military necessity or benefit to the German army.

The sight of the little round white tents of the French flying camp reminds me uncomfortably that in a battle in the air The Times correspondent would be an undesirable partner, owing to his ignorance of machine-gun manipulation, even if conscientious neutrality did not prevent his trying to work the gun at his right hand, even for self-defense. By pulling a lever I can and do, however, rotate the whole machine-gun turret, including my motor cycle saddle seat so that I can sweep the battlefield with my eyes in all directions. But I am nevertheless relieved when the pilot starts a strategic air retreat over the oft-mentioned hamlets and villages in French and German hands, and then makes straight tracks for the home flying field. There I land safely, reasonably convinced of German air supremacy in the West, and to the no small relief of the staff officers responsible for my safe delivery in Berlin, who, owing to the long absence of our biplane had feared that we had been forced to make a landing within the French lines and had sent up a Fokker to look for us.

Lieutenant Bendert, the brilliant Fokker fighter, had spotted us and swooped down on us like a hawk during the last lap from a height of a thousand feet, giving a hair-raising exhibition of Fokker evolutions in an air battle, looping the loop above us, overhauling our slower double-decker and striking like a bird of prey sure of an easy victim. Then, when it seemed if he would be in collision with us, he escaped by a sudden "dip of death," climbing again with amazing speed at the sharpest angle and repeating his sham attack, looping the loop three or four times in succession.

Later from the ground, while the Associated Press correspondent was permitted, after The Times correspondent's first successful flight, to go up over the Somme front, I watched the daredevil Fokker fighter do four successive loops, firing his machine gun continuously, even while flying head down. It seemed as if human mastery of a flying machine could go no further.

Later at the headquarters of the German Army on the Somme, an interesting insight into the logical workings of the German military mind was afforded me, when the Commander-in-Chief on the Somme asked me if I had no hesitation about going up in a German biplane over the Somme front.

"You might have been attacked by a French fighting plane," Gen. von Gallwitz said soberly, considering the consequences.

I tried to explain that that would have made a splendid story.

"But, suppose you had been shot down," he persisted.

"The Times Paris correspondent would have sent the story," I explained.

"If you had been forced to land and had fallen alive into the hands of the French, they would have backed you up against a wall and shot you, Gen. von Gallwitz said with conviction. "You were a civilian, in civilian clothes, and that is the law of war."

I suggested that war corresponding, even in a German aeroplane, could not be construed as a military action, or even as a franctireur offense.

"The French would probably have trumped up something against you," he argued; and I had difficulty in convincing him that I had no fear of the French doing anything so rash as to shoot American correspondents with the German armies who might happen to fall into their hands from the clouds.

King and Queen of Rumania to Flee?

KING AND QUEEN OF RUMANIA

Another throne is tottering as a result of the war. If the Rumanians and Russians do not stop the advance of General von Mackensen and his Austro-German-Bulgar-Turkish troops another royal pair will be forced to flee their capital into exile on foreign soil adding one more to the number of deposed royal houses. Here are some of those who are Kings without countries. among whose names may soon be added that of Ferdinand of Rumania:

Albert, of Belgium, heading his army in an effort to regain his lost Kingdom.

Nicholas, of Montenegro, an exile in Paris.

Peter of Servia, an invalid exile on an island off the coast of Greece.

The Khedive of Egypt, an exile in Turkey.

Alexander, Prince-Regent of Servia, heading an army in the Balkans.

Shipping Bulletins

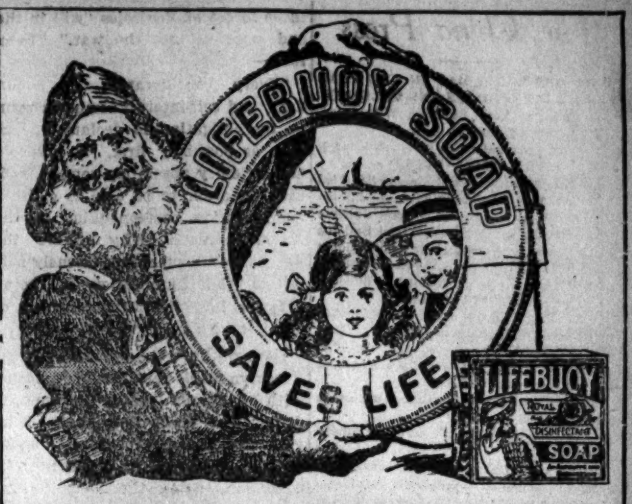
The Java-China-Japan Line's s.s. Karimoen, left Hongkong on November 14 with a general cargo bound for San Francisco, but shortly afterwards experienced very bad weather. A gale blowing with practically typhoon force and a heavy sea compelled her to put into Foochow harbor, after three days. While there the stem of the vessel grounded on a sandbank. The company have since received a telegram to the effect that the vessel has been refloated, and will continue her voyage today. Fortunately neither the ship nor cargo is damaged.

* * *

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer Hongkong Maru, which left Kobe for Keelung on Monday, went aground on Tuesday morning on a shoal off Motoyama point, in Yamaguichi prefecture. Two rescue boats were sent to the scene from the Yamashina Naval Works and the O. S. K. office in Kobe. It was hoped to refloat the vessel at high tide in the evening.

* * *

The Coast Inspector informs us that Captain Mitchell, of the s.s. Fooksang, reports having passed, on the 19th instant, a derelict steel hopper barge, about 100 miles N. 76° E. from Tongting.



When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,

3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

OLIVER Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT" IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

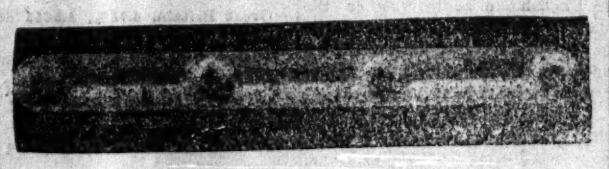
have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR ROOF?

If you are, don't read any further. If you think there is room for improvement, let us talk to you about ELASTIKOTE SMOOTH SURFACE ROOFING. Its Base is pure, coarse LONG FIBRE WOOL, which is felted and then thoroughly impregnated with LAKE TRINIDAD ASPHALT.

Each Roll of Elastikote Smooth Surface Roofing contains 216 square feet—and is furnished with our NEW FOOL-PROOF FASTNER, and sufficient nails to apply. (See illustration below)



DON'T use cement on the laps. This fastner exerts a continuous pressure along the lap WHICH MAKES IT LEAK-PROOF FOR THE LIFE OF THE ROOF. We wish to impress on you the fact, in passing, that ELASTIKOTE SMOOTH SURFACE ROOFING will wear longer, give more atisfaction, than any other similar Roofing now in China.

For prices, samples and further information, telephone or write

CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY,

'Phone 1971

1A Jinkee Road, Shanghai,

Sole Agents in China for

Tropical Paint & Oil Co,

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

A PLAN WHICH PROTECTS THE POLICY THAT PROTECTS THE LIFE

A POLICY in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada not only protects the life it assures against death, but also protects itself against lapsing. A lapsed policy is of little value, and any plan that keeps a policy in force is of inestimable value.

Many things may be the cause of policies lapsing; it may be neglect, adverse financial circumstances, absence from home or sickness. To meet the circumstances that may arise, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada devised what is known as its AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which the premiums after the second year are automatically advanced as a loan against the policy, provided, of course, that the reserve on the policy will allow it.

The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

The Non-forfeiture Plan has been in force with the Sun Life of Canada for a number of years, and has been instrumental in preventing the lapsing of very many policies.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Shanghai Dept. 22, Kiangse Road

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 'Phone 778 Private Exchange.

Engineers and Contractors

Representing the two largest electrical manufacturers in the world, viz:

General Electric Co., of New York, U. S. A.

and

British Thomson-Houston Co., of Rugby, England

Electric Power Plant Equipment, Electrical Supplies, Mill Machinery, Mining Equipment, Railroad Supplies, General Machinery, etc., etc., etc.

All inquiries attended to promptly by a staff of competent and specialized engineers.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.

Write for prices and particulars.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road

NORTH CHINA DAILY MAIL.

(Published in Tientsin and Peking Every Evening)

NORTH CHINA'S LEADING EVENING PAPER

¶ FIRMS WITH AGENCIES IN TIENTSIN & PEKING SHOULD SEE THAT THEY INCLUDE THE N. C. DAILY MAIL SERVICE OF ADVERTISING. THE N. C. DAILY MAIL IS READ BY THE BEST CLASSES IN THE NORTH.

NORTH CHINA IS A BIG FIELD —: ASK FOR RATES :—

SPECIMEN COPIES MAY BE SEEN AT THE OFFICES OF

THE CHINA PRESS

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HEAD OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $4.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather and sharp cold. Strong winter monsoon to the south of Shantung. Variable breezes further north.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 30, 1916

The Coercion of Greece

(*Literary Digest*)

THE seizure of Greece's Navy by the Entente Allies, the dismantling of her coast defenses, the taking over of her mails, telegraphs, and railroads, and the policing of Athens and the Piraeus by Allied troops are ironically noted by an American editor as an impressive example of "what the self-vaunted champions of the little peoples can do to a small nation." And as a prelude to the ultimate humiliation, the New York World reminds us, "within recent months they have blockaded her harbors, forced the demobilisation of her army, occupied her territory, starved her financially, and reduced Government and people almost to conditions of anarchy." On the other hand, German and Austrian submarines have established bases in Greek harbors, Bulgarian troops have occupied some three thousand square miles of Greek territory, appropriating a large accumulation of Greek ammunition and supplies, and the Germans have kidnapped a Greek army corps, which they now hold in Germany as "the guests of the nation."

An appeal carried by four thousand Greeks to the American Legation in Athens describes their nation as "the victim of coercion by the rival groups" engaged in the European War, and complains that "during the year past the rival groups gradually abolished all the functions of the Greek State, and now one of the groups even occupies our capital." The Greeks, according to this document, have chosen neutrality because they do not think it to their interest to participate in the war, and they appeal to the "powerful influence" of the American people "to avert the subjugation of those who desire only to remain free." At the same time the Athens *Neo Memera*, a Royalist newspaper, called upon the Associated Press to voice the appeal of "a defenseless people which is being forced to leave neutrality under the whip of violence." This Royalist organ further declared that the impartial American press was the only bar before which Greece could obtain justice and sympathy. And the amazing situation is further complicated by the revolution under Eleutherios Venizelos, who, without overthrowing the Government of King Constantine, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, has established in Crete and Salonica a provisional government officially recognised by the Entente Powers.

The only possible solution of Greece's problem, in the opinion of *Atlantis*, an influential Greek daily published in New York City, lies in voluntary and hearty co-operation with the Entente. Those who oppose this solution, it declares, are simply "kicking against the pricks." For—

"It should be obvious to all that Greece is absolutely at the mercy of the Allies; that nothing the Allies have so far done was prompted by enmity toward Greece; and that sooner or later the military necessities of the situation threaten to result in a foreign protectorate."

And in another editorial the same Greek paper predicts that "the Provisional Government at Salonica, which is organising a general mobilisation of the whole country will succeed gradually in concentrating 80,000 to 100,000 troops," and that these forces of Venizelos "will in the end force us into the war." Therefore—

"Every consideration of honor, duty, and self-interest imposes upon us the obligation to declare war as soon as possible, first, in order to make victory absolutely certain, and, then, in order to be able to claim a compensation corresponding to the sacrifices made. Why should the Athens Government gratuitously submit to the humiliation of being dragged into the affair, instead of doing it with good grace?"

Here we have the spectacle, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, of "a nation with two heads leading in opposite directions." While Germany's official view is that Greece grovels under Entente tyranny, the Entente explanation, notes the Detroit *Free Press*, "makes the Hellenic people victims of a vicious pro-Germanism on the part of their King." It will be recalled that on September 18, King Constantine made informal proposals, through his Ministers in London and Paris, to abandon neutrality by declaring war on Bulgaria, and that his terms were rejected by the Allies. "Humiliated by both sides," remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "the Greeks have no alternative to watchful waiting in an abject neutrality."

Who is to blame for this? It is the statesmen of the Entente, who, "having exhausted every other means to force Greece into the war, have now launched a policy of open provocation," answers the New York *Evening Mail;* and this view is shared by many strictly neutral papers as well as by the German-American press generally. But to the pro-British Providence *Journal* it is clear that King Constantine's pro-German sympathies are responsible for his country's humiliation. The King, as the Providence paper sees it, "has kept the country out of war, but he has not saved it from shame and disaster." For his attitude "has compelled the Entente to safeguard itself by rendering the aggressive pro-German minority in Greece incapable of wreaking injury on the Allied armies in the region around Salonica, and to the Allied ships at Piraeus and elsewhere." "There is no doubt," agrees the New York *Sun*, "that the earlier wishes of the Greek people were for intervention in favor of the Allies, and that Constantine thwarted this desire." "What has changed the temper of the Hellenes," asks the Boston *Herald*, "that they submit to tyranny and insult from the man who sits on the throne by no authority but theirs?" The same paper goes on to say:

"As the Provisional Government of the islands and Greek Macedonia has proclaimed, the personal policy of the sovereign has resulted in concessions to Greece's hereditary enemies, violation of the constitution, internal anarchy, and isolation and contempt of Greece. Again on October 14, King Constantine deliberately violated the constitution. On that day the Chamber of Deputies was constitutionally due to assemble, but the King issued a decree postponing the meeting for one month. . . .

"Did the Entente Allies act hastily in demanding control of the Greek war-ships and railroads and upsetting Constantine's plans for grain and munition magazines? On the contrary, the action was taken only just in time. For the King had begun to accumulate war-supplies at Trikhala, in Thessaly, and had prohibited the transportation of Thessalian wheat. He was apparently arming himself in the hope of having an opportunity to stab the Allies in the back for Germany and Bulgaria, and of being able to impose the will of Potsdam on the people of Greece."

King Constantine himself is quoted by the Athens correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* as saying to "a high diplomatic personage" who besought him to change his policy—

"I prefer to lose my throne rather than endanger Greece. I am convinced that in fifteen days Rumania will exist no more. If Greece went into the war then, after the conquest of Rumania, the irresistible German forces would be directed against Greece and she would share the fate of Servia and Rumania."

That he feels deeply the ordeal through which his country is passing may be inferred from his words to the men and officers of the Greek Navy after their ships had been surrendered through "imperative necessity" to the Entente authorities. Reviewing these sailors in Athens, he spoke of their "tortured hearts" in these hours when Greeks feel "each new moment new wounds deep in our souls."

But if Greece has already suffered all the disasters of an unsuccessful war, replies Mr. Venizelos, it is because of the policy persisted in by the King. As the head of the Provisional Government sees it, the present struggle in Greece resolves itself into the issue of constitutional liberties or a return to a feudal system, and he therefore counts on the sympathy and support of all liberal countries. More than a year ago, Mr. Venizelos recalls, the King expressed his willingness to leave the internal affairs of Greece to the Government, but declared that "in international relations I consider myself alone responsible before God for their direction." This, insists Mr. Venizelos, is the doctrine of the divine right of kings, "with which we have nothing to do in Greece." And he goes on to say:

"Clearly King Constantine has stept outside the limits of the Greek constitution. What lies at the root of the King's attitude is that he regards the Kingdom of Greece as his own personal property.

"That is the Prussian theory of kingship. We can not recognise it in Greece. The result of the King's idea of his right has been that we have torn up the treaty with Servia, that we are dishonored, that we have lost touch with our old friends, England, France, and Russia, and that our hereditary enemies have invaded our territory, occupied our towns, and pillaged our people."

The recent drastic measures adopted in Greece by the Entente Allies are explained as follows in an Associated Press despatch from Paris:

"Every act of Vice-Admiral du Fournet, Commander of the Allied fleet in Greek waters, respecting control of the Greek administration, has been by direction of the Allied Governments, it is explained here, with the sole object of safeguarding the communications of the Entente armies on the Macedonian front. According to the view expressed here, the safety of the Entente armies, now fully occupied in the campaign against the Bulgarians, has been imperiled by what are regarded as the pro-German leanings of the King, the Cabinet, and the commanders of the Army and Navy.

"Such offers as King Constantine recently made to join the Allies were not trusted. It was felt that to accept them might have been to arm and finance a potential enemy, for the King's offers were always conditioned upon being amply supplied with money and fighting equipment. About one-quarter of the Greek Army's fighting material recently was surrendered to the Bulgarians, and it is regarded by the Allies as unwise to provide more equipment and pay for the troops."

"There is no doubt," agrees the New York *Evening Post*, "that the fear of what the Athens Government may do in the rear of the Allied battle-line is handicapping military operations in Macedonia."

In the United States, according to Mr. C. Vassardakis, a former Greek Consul-General, there are more than 300,000 Greeks, and practically 90 per cent of them "are heart and soul in favor of the Venizelos Government." On October 15, at a Greek mass-meeting in New York City, a Venizelos party was organised.

Correspondence

The Bank of England

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I had a discussion with an Englishman as to whether the Bank of England is a stock company or not—and whether its shares were open for sale to the public under certain regulations of its charter.

I maintained that it was, and I cited an instance of where I read in some publication several years ago, that James Stillman, Manager of The Chemical National Bank of New York, bought quite a large block of its stock (Bank of England shares) and when it came to transferring the shares in Mr. Stillman's name the bank officials refused to register him as a stockholder. Can you give me the information required?

Yours faithfully,

E. G.

Note:—The Bank of England was established by Royal Charter in 1694, the result of a loan to the Government. We quote the best authority in Shanghai—who supplemented his opinion by reference to the charter—that there is nothing to prevent the sale or transfer of its shares amongst the general public.

However, as is the case with almost every bank of importance throughout the world, with almost every insurance company and many other companies, power is vested in the chairman or board of directors—in the case of the Bank of England, with the Governor—to veto any particular transfer and his ruling is absolute. It will be easily understood that a national bank would not desire any foreigners to secure an interest in it and, though we have been unable to secure anything definite as to the instance cited, we are informed that, if there was such a transaction, the Governor undoubtedly exercised his veto, on the ground that Mr. Stillman was not a British subject.

If England Suspends Gold Payments

By Theodore H. Price

(*The Outlook*)

Following this article there is reprinted an editorial from the London Statist of September 16 which conveys a very definite intimation that England may find it necessary to suspend gold payments if the war lasts another year.

The Statist is one of the most important financial papers in England. Its editor, Sir George Paish, was knighted for his services to his Government, and visited this country early in the war as advisor to the British Treasury. It was therefore natural that the editorial in question should attract great attention here as soon at it was read.

Knowing what we do of British censorship, it hardly seemed possible that such a statement could have been published without the sanction of the British Government, and, although an unsigned cable in the New York Evening Post of October 7 says that "the article was apparently the production of a political or financial crank and gave grave offense to the Government," it has not yet been officially disavowed.

Meantime, in its succeeding issue of September 23, the Statist itself says that "it is a very common fallacy to suppose that during a great war the one desire of a country is to conceal unfavorable developments and dwell entirely upon the favorable points. The reverse is often the case, especially with regard to the financial aspects of the situation." Then, after recounting British success in financing the war thus far, it concludes: "We must once again add that to those who take a long view of the situation with the possibility of a protracted war there is still no justification for a relaxation of caution whether as regards monetary conditions in London or the question of private expenditure."

All of which would seem to indicate that in British finance as in British politics there are two parties—Conservative and Radical—or "prudent and rash," as they have been recently differentiated. F. W. Hirst, lately editor of the London Economist, undoubtedly belonged to the party that counseled conservatism or prudence in matters of finance, and it is generally supposed that he resigned his editorship because his cautionary and somewhat pessimistic articles were unpopular.

Vigorous dissent from the views expressed by the Statist is not, therefore, surprising, but they justify nevertheless a careful study of the effect upon America of a possible suspension of gold payments in Great Britain.

In order to understand the gold question fully, if indeed that be possible, it is necessary to get a few basic facts definitely in our minds.

The first is that throughout the civilised world gold has a value that is fixed by law. This is to say that certain weights of gold are exchangeable for certain gold coins that are legal tenders in payment of all debts. The parities between the weights of these coins and the United States dollar, together with the rates of foreign exchange in New York on October 9, are as follows:

Great Britain, 4.75⅝, 4.8665 dollars to 1 pound.

France, 5.84¾, 5.1826 francs to 1 dollar.

Germany, 70.43¾, 95.29 cents to 4 marks.

Austria, 12.00, 20.20 cents to 1 crown.

Scandinavia, 28.45, 26.70 cents to 1 crown.

Spain, 20.12, 19.29 cents to 1 peseta.

Switzerland, 5.31⅝, 5.1826 francs to 1 dollar.

Holland, 40.87½, 40.19 cents to 1 florin.

Greece, 19.45, 19.295 cents to 1 drachma.

Italy, 6.48½, 5.1826 lire to 1 dollar.

Russia, 30.35, 51.45 cents to 1 ruble.

China

Hongkong, 52.85, 50 cents to 1 Mexican dollar.

Shanghai, 75.00, 52.96 cents to 1 tael.

Japan

Yokohama, 50.62½, 49.84 cents to 1 yen.

South America

Argentine, 42.83, 42.44 cents to 1 peso.

Brazil, 23.92, 32.44 cents to 1 milreis.

The second is that the world's entire supply of gold in coins or bars in circulation or in banks or government treasures (not including gold in jewelry or works of art) is estimated at the equivalent in weight and value of about eight billion dollars.

Figuring at 25.8 grains to the dollar and 4,900 grains to the cubic inch, this quantity of gold would be contained in a sixty-foot cube. There are many churches and small public buildings or rooms in New York or elsewhere that would hold all of it very comfortably.

The third is the distribution of this gold at the present time, which is about as follows:

Great Britain and Colonies	$1,000,000,000
France	800,000,000
Russia	750,000,000
Italy	200,000,000
Japan	135,000,000
Total Allies	$2,885,000,000
Germany	600,000,000
Total belligerents	$3,485,000,000
European neutrals	800,000,000
United States	2,500,000,000
South America	500,000,000
Elsewhere in the world	715,000,000
Total	$8,000,000,000

These figures have been compiled from various sources, and, though necessarily an approximation, are believed to be about correct.

It will thus be seen that the United States holds almost one-third of the world's gold supply and nearly as much as all the Allies together.

The Wall Street Journal estimated the total debt of the warring nations August 1, 1916, at $66,638,000,000, distributed as follows:

	Pre-War Debt. Millions	Debt Aug. 1, 1916. Millions
Great Britain	$3,485	$15,106
France	6,607	*14,966
Russia	4,537	10,363
Italy	4,836	4,301
Total for Allies	$17,465	$44,736
Germany (Empire and states)	5,198	14,291
Austria-Hungary	3,970	6,757
Turkey	640	854
Central Powers	$9,808	$21,902
Grand total	$27,273	$66,638

* Includes advances from Bank of France.

As Germany has no external debt and is buying little or nothing outside the Empire, we may eliminate her from our calculations and consider two questions only.

A. Can the Allies support a debt and outstanding paper circulation amounting now to over $50,000,000,000 if they part with any more of their gold?

B. What will be effect in this country of a further influex of gold?

The answer to question A has been supplied by the Statist.

An indeterminate continuation of the war for another year would probably make it necessary for all the Allies formally to suspend gold payments. All of them except England have informally suspended already, and even in England it is now considered unpatriotic to demand gold for bank notes.

In the event of such a formal suspension it is altogether probable that trading in gold as a commodity would be prohibited throughout the territory under the dominion of the Entente Alliance, and the depreciation of the paper currencies in circulation would be chiefly reflected in the rates of exchange at which bills payable in those currencies could be sold in New York. As will be seen from the preceding table of parities, these rates of exchange already show a depreciation ranging from about forty-two per cent on the Russian ruble to two and one-quarter per cent on the pound sterling, and any further decline would probably be slow, for there is a stubborn faith here in the integrity and financial strength of England and her allies. Anglo-French bonds might also sell lower, for, although they are specifically payable in gold, faith in the ability of the debtor nations to redeem this promise would be somewhat shaken.

The answer to question B is, however, more difficult. It is plain that if England and the other Allies formally suspended gold payments, they would do so only that they might be entirely free to use their gold to buy what they needed in neutral countries. The balance of trade in our favor for the calendar year 1916 will be about $2,500,000,000. If the war continues through 1917 and the balance of trade is as large as in 1916, we many have to take another billion of gold in settlement for it.

In that case we should own nearly half the world's gold supply, and its value will depend very largely upon our belief in the ultimate ability and willingness of Europe to re-establish gold as a standard of value. If this belief persists and is justified, we shall be but little the worse for a flood of gold that will commence to subside when the war ends. It is even doubtful whether credits will be expended and speculation stimulated, as many expect, for our bankers are now too much alive to the peril of such a development to permit it.

It is, however, thinkable that England and her allies, controlling as they will nearly half the world's population and territory, might find it practiceable to eliminate a troublesome question entirely and get along permanently with an "inter-ally" paper currency supported solely by their credit and irredeemable in gold. In that case they could pay their debts to us and to others in gold which would be worthless to them for another purpose, and we should be poorer rather than richer for the gold we have or may take in exchange for our products.

Such an idea may seem grotesque and sacrilegious to those for whom the tradition of the gold standard is sacrosanct, but a proposal to demonetise silver would have been considered equally absurd one hundred years ago.

That the entire superstructure of the world's credit should be imposed upon a sixty-foot cube of gold is an absurdity that is being made gradually apparent by the war. If it shall become evident that the joint guarantee of the Allies can support a currency that is redeemable in goods but not in gold, it is conceivable that they will adopt it. Their financial problems would be immensely simplified by such action.

Therefore it is with the economic discovery that may be made if England suspends gold payments that we should concern ourselves rather than with the prospective increase in our gold supply.

If after the war the world goes on as it has in the past, we shall not be much affected. If, on the other hand, the intrinsic value or valuelessness of gold pound for pound as compared with other metals should be revealed, our problem will be a difficult one.

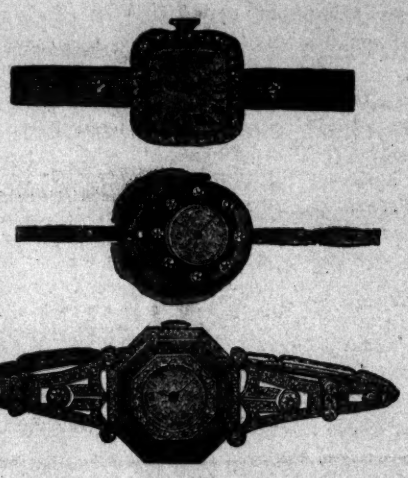
The Gold Question

(*From The London Statist of September 16, 1916*)

The disarrangement of the foreign exchanges by the war and the difficulties experienced in paying gold are naturally exciting unusual interest in regard to what is called the gold question. It is quite reasonable that there should be much discussion and even some anxiety. But the matter is not of the supreme importance which many of those who are engaged in the discussion seem ignorantly to think. It is, of course, the duty of a government, a company, a firm, and an individual to fulfill all contracts entered into. And in the time in which we live nations, particularly the more forward nations, contract to pay all their debts in gold. It would be an act of dishonesty to refuse to do so if the ability existed; and, of course, every honorable person, or corporate body, desires to put off as long as possible a forced infraction of a contract. But the old proverb applies in regard to gold just

(Continued on Page 7)

PAUL DETISHEIMS
Platinum with Diamonds and Gold
Ladies' Wrist Watches.



Sole Agents:
Boyes, Bassett & Co.,
Shanghai.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

Be up-to-date and when Cooking
DO IT ELECTRICALLY

BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.
,, ,, Cleanest ,,
,, ,, Easiest ,,
,, ,, Coolest ,,

And because Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.

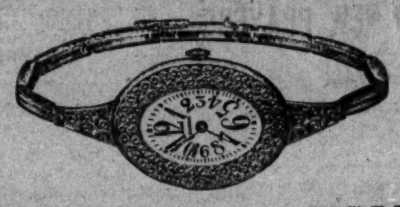
A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tl. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

THOS. COOK AND SON
(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).

Homeward Passenger Season—1917.
Local allotments now available all routes.
Early application suggested.

For full details of sailings, railway timings and fares, apply to
Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.
Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.



WRISTLET WATCHES

Expanding and Leather
Gold and Silver

Stocked in all Grades

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"The Swiss House."

1 Nanking Road. Telephone 18

"Rusticide" *ready for use.*

Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not *a decorative article.*

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. WHC
SHANGHAI

ADVANTAGES
OF
GAS RADIATORS:

1. Cheap.
2. Clean.
3. Portable.
6. Perfect Combustion therefore, No Waste.
7. Enormous Heating Power.
8. Minimum Gas Consumption.
9. Maximum Heat.

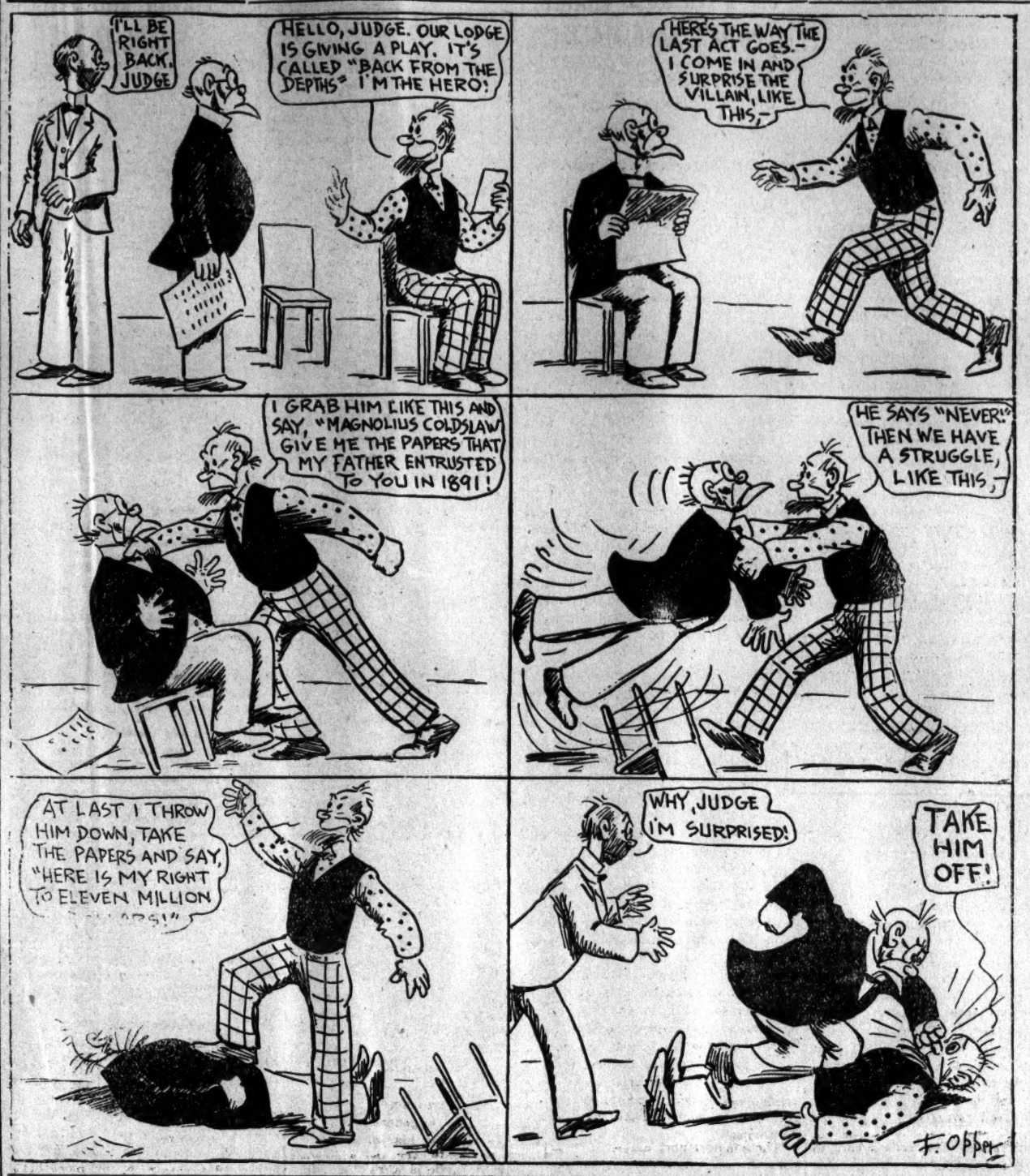
Hire:—50 cents per month.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Office, 5 Thibet Road.
Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

SWEDISH PAPER
is the best for any purpose.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

Cousin Willie Is Some Actor — By Opper


I'LL BE RIGHT BACK, JUDGE
HELLO, JUDGE. OUR LODGE IS GIVING A PLAY. IT'S CALLED "BACK FROM THE DEPTHS" I'M THE HERO!
HERE'S THE WAY THE LAST ACT GOES.- I COME IN AND SURPRISE THE VILLAIN, LIKE THIS,-
I GRAB HIM LIKE THIS AND SAY, "MAGNOLIUS COLDSLAW GIVE ME THE PAPERS THAT MY FATHER ENTRUSTED TO YOU IN 1891!
HE SAYS "NEVER!" THEN WE HAVE A STRUGGLE, LIKE THIS,-
AT LAST I THROW HIM DOWN, TAKE THE PAPERS AND SAY, "HERE IS MY RIGHT TO ELEVEN MILLION
WHY, JUDGE I'M SURPRISED!
TAKE HIM OFF!
F. Opper

The Gold Question

(Continued from Page 6)

as much as in regard to everything else: "Necessity has no laws." If a contract cannot be maintained, there is no option but to let it go by the board. The present state of things has arisen out of the enormous cost of the war in which so many nations are engaged. As we pointed out last week, there are no fewer than nine Governments on the side of the Entente Alliance, while there are four on the enemies' side, making no fewer than thirteen Governments belligerent at the present moment. The scale upon which Germany organised her naval and military forces has compelled the other nations to follow suit. And the result is that the cost of the war surpasses anything that even the wildest imagination fancied before 1914. Taking the United Kingdom alone, we are spending at the present time, as our readers know, something over five millions sterling every day in the week, Sundays and holidays included. And the other organised parts of the British Empire are spending largely in addition. Now it is obvious to find money to pay more than five millions a day is an exceedingly difficult thing, and that it grows more difficult every day the conflict lasts.

All the other Governments, whether allies or adversaries, suspended specie payment when the war began; but the British Government, believing itself to be able to avoid doing so, has succeeded in avoiding it up to the present. It increased taxation heavily, but it very soon became convinced that taxation, however increased, could not provide the means to carry on the war. Therefore it has raised very large sums at home by borrowing in almost every conceivable form. Still, it found that many of its allies were so circumstanced that they could not provide themselves with all the munitions they required, and therefore the British Government undertook to act for those co-operators, which naturally increased its own expenditure. It has, in fact, had to lend to some of its allies and to some of the daughter countries. In addition, all its allies have been convinced by experience that it is cheaper for one single Power to buy than for all of them to go into the market at the same time and bid against one another. Therefore the British Government has undertaken to buy a great many things for its allies and the daughter countries; and, lastly, inasmuch as the merchant shipping of the British Empire is about half the whole merchant shipping of the world, this country has had to provide means of conveyance for not only itself and the daughter countries, but for the allies as well. The burden, therefore, that has been thrown upon the British Government is very great, the cost, as already said, has now mounted up to over five millions sterling a day. To meet an outlay on this gigantic scale our Government has not only borrowed at home very large sums, but it has borrowed in New York likewise. To do so, it has found it necessary to pledge collateral securities, and at the present moment it is asking its subjects to either sell to it or to lend to it such securities as have a fairly good market in New York, of course intending to raise there a further loan.

All this is done to provide the means of paying gold for the purchases made. And yet everybody knows at home and abroad that the quantity of gold in the world is not sufficient to pay for all the commodities of every kind that the various belligerent countries require.

In all past times a great war lasting for a long time has led to the suspension of specie payments. Our allies, as well as our enemies, suspended such payments at the beginning of the present conflict. We ourselves when we entered into the war against revolutionary France refused for four whole years to suspend specie payments. But in 1797 we had to do so, and we did not find it possible completely to resume until 1820. Again, the United States Government, to put down the secession of the South, had to suspend specie payments, and was not able to resume until 1879. Therefore we see that everywhere outside of England suspension of specie payments has occurred when a great war has lasted long. The questions, then, with which the people of the United Kingdom are confronted is, ought we to do as we did in the great war aginst revolutionary France, suspend specie payments, or ought we to show that we are rich enough and ingenious enough to do what no other nation ever has done hitherto and go on paying in gold till peace returns? The answer, we take it, to the question is, "That depends upon the length of the war." If the Great General Staffs of all the Entente Allies can reasonably assure the British Government that the war will not last much more than, say, six or eight months, the Government clearly ought to exhaust its ingenuity before suspending specie payments. On the other hand, if there are reasonable grounds for thinking that the war will last throughout next year, and possibly longer, it seems safe to predict that specie payments cannot be maintained to the end.

If any reader asks, granting that all honorable persons desire to fulfill their contracts in the spirit as well as in the letter, and granting further that common sense dictates that after a certain time if experience convinces us that specie payments cannot be maintained, will very grave and injurious consequences follow? The consequences will be simply that British credit will decline; that the value of the pound will not remain what it has been; that it will fall. In plain English, if we cannot pay in gold we shall have to pay in either Bank of England notes, or in Government notes, or in some kind of undertaking by the Government that the payments shall be met. If that were to happen, the Bank of England note or the Government note would not rank as high as the sovereign, and, consequently, the prices of everything we should buy abroad would rise. The real economic difference then, between maintaining specie payments and suspending them in that there will be a general rise in the price of everything we buy abroad, and naturally prices at home will follow. The cost of the war, then, will be increased. But there the injury will stop. It may be said we shall have broken our contracts. But if we are compelled to do so, the world will see we have done it, not through dishonesty, but under compulsion, and the world knows that the British Empire is rich enough and powerful enough to resume specie payments very soon after peace returns. Recollect that about two-thirds of the whole gold supply of the world comes from mines within the British Empire. Therefore we have the means of resuming specie payments if we are forced to suspend them. But whether we shall be forced depends entirely upon the length of time the war lasts. There is not enough of gold in the world to go round when expenditure is on the gigantic scale of the present time. And when so large a proportion of the male population is engaged in war, industry is not kept at the level that would enable a maintenance of specie payments, supposing the war lasts for a longer time than now seems probable.

Random Bits

Two American engineers have arrived in Siam to superintend the assembling of machinery for a big scheme of irrigation. They will co-operate with two other engineers, also American, who have been for some time past in the employ of the Siamese Irrigation Department.

Regular, or approximately regular, steamship service through the Panama Canal is now provided by no less than thirty-three lines, whose vessels ply to all parts of the globe. These services include 4 from the Atlantic terminus to South and Central America, 1 from the Atlantic terminus to Central and North America, 3 from the Atlantic coast of the United States to the Pacific coast of South America, 4 from Europe to the Pacific coast of South America, 4 from Europe to the west coast of North America, 9 from the Atlantic coast of the United States to Japan, Siberia, China, and the Philippine Islands; 6 from the Atlantic coast of the United States to Australia and New Zealand, and 2 from Europe to Australia and New Zealand.

American shipping engaged in foreign trade has doubled in the last two years, increasing from 2,405 vessels of 1,076,152 gross tons on June 30, 1914, to 3,135 vessels of 2,194,470 gross tons on June 30, 1916. Nearly half of this tonnage is from the Port of New York.

The possibility of photographing objects several miles distant with a moving-picture camera has been investigated by the United States Bureau of Standards, with successful results. A camera of great focal length was employed.

Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

IF IN DOUBT CONSULT
ZELLDO
America's Greatest Clairvoyant and Mental Marvel.

Zelldo has astonished the world by his wonderful gifts of telling the Past, Present and Future, which are like an open book to him. If sick, or worried, or in bad luck, consult Zelldo, and he will help you.

Room 35: Palace Hotel Annexe,
2 Bubbling Well Road.
Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. every day.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
9788

For your THANKSGIVING MINCE PIE:

Filling for mince pies:—

4 tart apples
¼ cup raisins
¼ cup currants
¼ cup suet
3 tablespoonfuls Sugar
1 tablespoonful chopped citron
½ teaspoonful cinnamon
½ teaspoonful nutmeg
¼ teaspoonful cloves
¾ cup CALIFORNIA APPLE CIDER.

Chop apples, raisins, currants, citron and suet quite fine, add spices, sugar and APPLE CIDER. Mix well, cover closely to ripen, let stand for several hours before using.

CALIFORNIA CIDER COMPANY,

Connell Bros. Company,

Agents for China.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 29, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 83¾ = Tls. 1.19 @ 72.3 = $1.65

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.075
S'hai Gold Bars: 97‡ touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1752
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5½—Tls.	5.73
Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. $	7.99
Peking Bar ....Tls.	304½
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	35 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.30
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	4.76½
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5½
London	Demand	3-5⅞
India	T.T.	256½
Paris	T.T.	481
Paris	Demand	481½
New York	T.T.	82¾
New York	Demand	82½
Hongkong	T.T.	70 nominal
Japan	T.T.	62
Batavia	T.T.	200

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-6 13/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6 13/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7¼
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅝
Paris	4 m-s.	497
New York	4 m-s.	85⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RAWB OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

	£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.70
Hk. Tls.	1 = Francs	4.87
„ „	1 = Marks	†3.98
Gold	$1 = Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls.	1 = Yen	1.64
„ „	1 = Rupees	2.03
„ „	1 = Rouble	2.72
„ „	1 = Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 29, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall & Holtz $16.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 112.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 114.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 10.70
Butes Tls. 1.70
Consolidated Tls. 3.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 29, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo Javas Tls. 10.75 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 112.00 cash

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows dated November 29:

Exchange.—The London price of Silver has risen steadily during the week ¾d. to 35 7/16d. Our local rate for T/T on London at 3s. 5 13/16d. is 1d. higher than last week. The exchange market has ruled quieter during the week, but the premium for cash is heavier and with an absence of any big demand for T/T the market appears to be on a firm basis. There are fair amounts of export paper offering, and much of the Gold dealers over-bought position in T/T on London has yet to be liquidated. Silver is reported steady to firm. Our local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 20,114,000 notwithstanding arrivals from the Interior is only Taels 384,000 higher than last week.

Expected arrivals of silver from abroad up to 15th December are reported to be about Tls. 3,000,000. It appears to us that only further arrivals from abroad can adjust the present position. The necessity of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" which prevails just now can do little to alleviate the tightness for cash money which is likely to continue till the Banks who require cash receive silver on their own account from abroad. The stock of Mexican Dollars at $20,580,000 is $200,000 lower than last week.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Cotton Market Report

Chinese Cotton.—We have had another week of extremely dull Cotton Markets with practically no business passing and without any fluctuations worth recording. The restriction in the trade is mostly due to the tightness in the money market and business is more or less of a hand to mouth nature and while prices under the present conditions cannot advance much we think it to be a good time for our friends to make their purchases as no sooner than the situation clears up an advance is almost certain to take place. The rise in silver is another factor in the local situation and if an appreciable drop takes place Japan will again buy on our market though even taking today's rate of silver we are on a lower parity than that ruling in India. Tone of the market, Quiet to Steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	21.85
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	8.60
Price of Mid-Americans	12.51
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	12.13

Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. Jan.	20.17
Price of Mid-American. March	20.54

Tone of market, Steady.

Indian Market:—

Feb.-March Shipment

Broach	76½
Hinganghat	73
Yoetmal	70
F. Bengal	59½
Akola and Nagpur	72½

Firm.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 28.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot, 2s. 10½d. Paid.
January to June, 2s. 9¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market, Good demand; Firm.
Last Quotation; London, November 27.
Spot, 2s. 9¼d. Paid.
January to June. 2s. 9¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market, Firm.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, November 28.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for account	£55⅝
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 27.80d.
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	35 5/16d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount	5 7/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	21.75d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	8.95d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot	12.41d.
Plantation Rubber December	2s 11d. paid
	Bales.
Deliveries China Silk	125
Deliveries Canton Silk	86
Deliveries Japan Silk	76

Tone of Tea Market: Firm.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

U.S. IS TO HOLD MONEY POWER, SAYS MAGNATE

Head of Fifteenth Bank Writes Article on World Financial Conditions

PRAISES RESERVE BANKS

Wilson Legislation Helps America Gain Supremacy, According to Mr. U. Kumai

Will the financial center of the world be transferred from London to New York after the war? It is now plain that as a result of the European war the United States has the best financial position in the world, and some economists believe that the United States will retain her present financial superiority even after the war. This is an interesting question, says Mr. U. Kumai, director of Jugo Ginko (the 15th Bank) in the November number of Nihon Ichi.

The solution of this question (he writes) becomes much simpler when one studies a little the reasons which have made London the pivotal point in the financial world, and the processes through which America has developed her financial strength. Those reasons are:

1.—England has colonies everywhere.

2.—Consequently British merchantmen have traversed almost every corner of the world.

3.—Again consequently British foreign trade has outdistanced all other competitors.

4.—England is the only free gold market in the world. The first three reasons are so well known that hardly need explanation, but as to the fourth we may add a few words.

All civilised countries have adopted the gold or gold and silver standard and everybody is supposed to be entitled to the privilege of exchanging any form of currency with gold. England, however, is the only country where this is actually practised. Other countries do not pay in gold without some precautionary conditions attached. In Germany, for instance, if export of gold happen to affect domestic finance, the exporter is held responsible. In France, if the authorities have reason to believe that gold is intended for export, they pay either in silver or deduct abnormally large commission, discouraging in every way its export.

One never experiences such a thing in England. If one takes paper money to the Bank of England he is paid in full with gold without a word whether the gold is for export or not. This is the reason that England is called really a free gold market. It appears unprofitable for England to allow the outflow of gold in large quantities, but England maintains this policy because of this very fact she has retained the position of financial center in the world, and needless to say England has been able to practice this policy simply because of the greatness of her wealth.

The rate of interest of the Bank of England is well known as the most changeable in the world. This lack of steadiness of the rate of interest is the greatest inconvenience for the promoters of industries and manufacturing who may call for capital at the Bank. But the British government leaves the matter as it is in spite of this disadvantage because here also England wants to hold her superior position permanently.

Long before the European war, the United States had been planning to wrest this position from England. For the purpose of carrying out the plan, the first amended the Banking Laws, and established the central bank as becoming a first-class power. The bank is named the Federal Reserve Bank, and has twelve branches in the country. It maintains uniform supervision, through them, over the financial conditions in the Union. This has eradicated the danger facing panic whenever a financial question of some gravity occurs in one corner of the country.

Undoubtedly this was a great stride in the banking system of America, and by further development of this system America hopes to transfer the prestige of London to New York. As this banking system is not older than four or five years, it is open to question if America may obtain what she is so anxious to have in so short a time. Moreover, the Bank of England has many branches scattered over the world and has been maintaining world wide unity, while the Federal Reserve Bank is to start preparing for a similar organisation, and it will take years before the plan takes a perfect shape.

American foreign trade has greatly increased and her wealth has seen additions, but since her financial system is so young as this, we may say that America is not yet prepared to capture London's position. I believe that the time New York outranks London will not come for many years.

New York Ballion Report

New York, October 30.—Mr. S. A. Wagel reports as follows:—

Gold

Shipments of gold this week were again made on a very large scale. During the week, $37,500,000 arrived in New York and $9,500,000 in Philadelphia on British account, besides an additional $5,000,000 which arrived on Saturday, October 21. All these amounts were on British account. A consignment of $1,000,000 left San Francisco on Saturday, October 28.

The gold movement of the District of New York during the week was as under:

Exports $972,456. Imports $283,350.

The large addition to the gold stock has again acted as a damper on the money market. Rates were practically unchanged, both for time and call, but the tendency was towards ease. The ease in the market, however, is not expected to last, especially as new loans are to be floated here.

Preliminary arrangements for the new British loan of $300,00,000 have been made. The collateral for the loan is British, Colonial, Japanese and South American securities to the aggregate value of $560,000,000. One-half of this amount is in Canadian securities. British-owned American securtes have evidently been held back for future loans, as it is well known that $300,000,000 will prove far from sufficient for needs of Great Britain.

Negotiations for the new Russian loan have not been successful so far. A French credit for $100,000,000 has been taken up, as it has for collateral; the credit of French Industrial concerns, the deposit of French Government Dollar Treasury notes and a twenty per cent margin of French-owned neutral securities.

The Bank of Tngland lost £391,685 during the week; while the Bank of France had a gain of 36,194,000 francs.

The Sterling market has, as usual, been extremely uninteresting. The volume of business has been rather restricted.

Business in francs was not of large proportions, but there were fluctuations in rates. At the close, the market was firm and rates remained at:

Demand 5.84½. Cables 5.83½.

Marks were dull and weak, with practically nothing doing. Today's rates are:

Checks 70 5/16. Cables 70⅜.

Owing to the release of tobacco by the British Government order, there was a fair amount of business in Guilders and rates improved; later in the week, the market had evidently spent itself, and rates became heavy. Of the Scandinavian Exchange, Copenhagen was the most active. Roubles have continued weak, and business has been considerably reduced. Austrian Exchange touched the lowest point since the war. Lires have been sagging daily, with no prospect of strength.

Silver

The market has remained extremely dull and prices have dropped slightly, owing to increased offerings from this country. There was the usual demand in London, but no active buying.

The stock in China was reduced during the week by 1,500,000 ounces. Exchange rates in Hongkong and Shanghai have improved slightly and stand nearer parity than in the previous week. The China markets have also been very dull.

There is no change in the situation at Bombay, stocks and prices remaining at about the same level as in the previous week.

The Bank of France lost 513,000 francs during the week.

A shipment of 200,000 ounces was made from San Francisco to Calcutta.

During the week, 2,892,326 ounces were shipped from New York to London. This is the biggest shipment during recent months.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 28.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	f	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	145	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	167	10	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. 1/- Extra in flask)	17	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales	31/-	Nominal	
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	17¼	d.	
Standard Tin (Cash)	190	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	58	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	192	5	0

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$700 S.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 3¾ B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$387
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	106s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 26 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼
Oriental Cons.	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 50 cts. B.
Raub	$2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$183 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13¼
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 67½
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 16¼
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$130 S.
Green Island	$11 S.
Langkats	Tls. 23.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16 Sa.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$98.
Moutrie	$25
Watson	$6.85
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14¾.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.70 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5
Bute	Tls. 1.70 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.70
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3.55
Consolidated	Tls. 3¼ Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 14¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahrees	Tls. 12.55
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18 B.
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1.17½
Seekee	Tls. 8¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.90
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¼ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong	Tls. 27
Ulobri	Tls. 1¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and B. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 83
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24.
Herse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 87 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for November 28 was 95 tons."

DEPUTIES ADOPT TWO NEW PRAYERS

Episcopalians Take Action Intended To Meet Changing National Conditions

FAVOR PUBLICITY WORK

Formation of a Permanent Church Bureau Is Urged; Bishops Oppose Women

St. Louis, October 18.—The will to get closer to national life manifested itself throughout the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session here today.

The House of Deputies adopted two of the fifteen proposed new prayers for the Book of Common Prayer, all intended to bring the American communion in closer touch with the new conditions. It approved one prayer for State Legislatures and another for courts and Magistrates.

The spirit of 76 was revived in a resolution introduced by Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia, substituting for the suggested prayer for the country the prayer offered by Washington when the armies of the Revolution were disbanded, as follows:

"I now make it my earnest prayer that God would keep the United States in His holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field. And finally that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humanity, and pacific temper of mind which were the characterisation of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without an humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

Episcopalians have for months been discussing the qualities of General Washington as a churchman. A few days ago a resolution was introduced in the convention and referred to a committee providing that on the Sunday nearest Washington's Birthday there should be a special service in his memory. The prayer of Washington is to be considered together with the one which now appears in the prayer book.

Another sign of the desire to keep pace with new conditions was the adoption of a report today favoring a permanent church publicity bureau. At the convention of 1913 in New York, the convention established its first news room to aid the newspaper men in reporting the proceedings. As a result of that experiment it constituted a committee on press and publicity, which has in operation at the convention here a well equipped bureau where three news organisations, nineteen newspapers and many religious periodicals have made their headquarters. The report of the committee read by Francis Lynde Stetson of New York, set forth that the committee had established cordial relations of co-operation with the newspapers of the United States.

"The committee," to quote further, "has had conferences with the members of the Fourth Estate present as to the relation between religion and news, and has gathered much technical information which should prove of great value in future work. It has found as a result of its experience at this convention that the newspapers are willing, and even eager, to print church news when presented to them in attractive and comprehensive form.

"The possibility of having a judiciously managed system of publicity conducted from a central bureau is worthy of careful consideration. It would be possible, if the means could be provided to conduct a work which could keep the public, the various provinces and dioceses in touch with the activities of the Protestant Episcopal church during the triennium. The committee feels that this publicity work conservatively and carefully conducted, and yet with spiritual zeal, could be made a valuable auxiliary to the preaching mission of the church."

The resolution as passed provides for a joint committee to be composed of one Bishop, two presbyters, and three laymen, with power to fill vacancies and to associate with them others, as may be desirable.

The House of Bishops today recommended that the Ten Commandments be printed in the Prayed Book both in the abridged form as provided for in the revison, and in the form in which they appear in the Old Testament, with the Rabbinical comment attached.

The Bishops, following the report of the deputies' committee, today pronounced as inexpedient the proposal of Robert H. Gardiner of Maine to admit women as lay deputies to the General Convention. As, however, the original resolution is on the calendar of the House of Deputies, a lively debate may result. Should the deputies favor the innovation, the Bishops would have the opportunity to change their minds.

The bishops declined to grant the request of Bishop Roots of Hankow that he have women as members of his council. His fellow Bishops did not consider it wise to appoint women to official positions, but suggested, however, that he might have a consulting council of women.

A great pageant of the church was given tonight at the Coliseum, in which 2,000 persons in costume took part. It was witnessed by 10,000 persons. The pageant traced the rise of the Christian religion, the conversion of the Britons to the faith, the establishment of the Anglican communion by Henry VIII, and then in tableaux set forth the story of the origin of the Protestant Episcopal Church from the landing at Jamestown to the present.

In the finale Bishop Tuttle, who in his eightieth year is celebrating this month the golden jubilee of his consecration to the Episcopate, is depicted as a young man preaching to Western miners.

The joint session of the Bishops and the Deputies today was devoted to the cause of missions, the chief address being given by the Right Rev. Dr. H. St. George Tucker of the See of Kyoto, Japan.

The convention tomorrow will devote itself to the Prayer Book revision.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY.

Opening of Connecting Line & Alterations in Time Table.

On Tuesday, 12th December, 1916, the Connecting Line between the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will be opened for public traffic.

All Main Line Trains to and from Hangchow will have through communication with Shanghai North and the new Jessfield and Siccawei Stations.

From December 12th the services on the Main Line and Ningpo Section will be revised, the principal Main Line alterations being as follows:—

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8 55	14.00
Jessfield	„	8.00	9.20	14.25
Siccawei	„	8.11	9.31	14 36
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	14.30
Sungkiang	arr.	9.09	10 47	15.25
	dep.	9.13	10.55	15.28
Kashing	arr.	10.25	12.26	16 36
	dep.	10.35	12.36	16.46
Hangchow	arr.	12.43	15.16	18.42

		Fast.	Slow.	Express.
Hangchow	dep.	7.15	8.40	14.40
Kashing	arr.	9 50	11.22	16.28
	dep.	9 40	11.30	16.38
Sungkiang	arr.	10.54	12.59	17.46
	dep	10 57	13 03	17.49
Shanghai South	arr.	12 05	14 23	18 50
Siccawei	dep.	11.56	14 15	18.41
Jessfield	„	12 07	14.27	18 52
Shanghai North	a r.	12.30	14.50	19.15

Time-Tables, etc., will be ready for issue to the public on December 6th, 1916, and may be obtained, with any further information, from the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North, Telephone No. 900.

BY ORDER,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

11781

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: *9 Broadway.*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000
Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head-Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct.	16
Glenogle	Nov.	27
Malta	Nov.	27
Hirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kaga Maru	Nov.	12
Karonga	Oct.	23
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Nore	Oct.	30
Pembrokeshire	Sept	14
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	Nov,	17
Cordillere	Oct	20
Magedan	Nov.	3
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Nyanza**	Nov.	13
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Japan	Nov.	18
Empress of Russia	Nov.	4
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Monteagle	Nov.	13
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	22
Newby Hall	Nov.	2
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	
For San Francisco. etc.		
China	Nov.	19
Hawaii Maru	Oct.	19
J.D. Archbold	Nov.	4
Shinyo Maru	Nov.	4
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	Nov.	9
Canada Maru	Nov.	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Justin	Nov.	14
Kamakura Maru	Nov.	4
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
Tsuyama Maru	Nov.	2
Yokohama Maru	Nov.	27

**With English Mail.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT
One of the most beautiful of all moving pictures
"DENISE"
IN
FIVE ACTS
After The Famous Novel
OF
Alexandre Dumas

SHOWING ALSO
New Graphic
AND
New Comedies

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Atsuta Maru	Nov. 2	Dec. 26
Carmarthenshire	Sept. 29	Dec. 7
Mishima maru	Oct. 7	Nov. 30
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali**	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
Nyanza		Jan. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan		Jan. 2
Monteagle		Jan. 10
FROM SEATTLE		
Awa Maru	Nov. 22	Dec 12
Mexico Maru	Nov. 30	Dec. 27
Sado Maru	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
Shidzuoka Maru	Nov. 24	Dec. 21
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Nov. 30
City of Newcastle		Nov. 30
Tsushima Maru		Dec. 12
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Ecuador		Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	Dec. 5
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Jan. 13
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 7
Peleus	Sept. 24	Dec. 1
Phemius	Oct. 21	Dec. 30
Teucer	Oct. 8	Dec. 9
Teenkai	Oct. 11	Jan. 3
Telamon		Jan. 20
Tydeus	Oct. 18	Dec. 25
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Yeddo	Sept. 5	Nov. 30
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos	Oct. 29	Dec. 9
FROM CALCUTTA		
Shirala	Nov. 4	Nov. 30

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY
Commencing Friday Next, December 1st.
Farewell Visit of
Dr. Richard Rowe
Laugh-Producing Hypnotist

See the "Laughing Class" Everything new
See the "Feast of Candles" Full charge

Funnier than any Pantomime
Mystic Mora in New Clairvoyant Acts.

Dr. Richard Rowe presents for the first time—
"How Gamblers Win"
A complete expose of the Card-sharpers' methods.

The Great Laughter Show

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for November 30th.

TONIGHT
"RED-HAIRED MARIE"
Featuring
Mlle. Mistinguett.
Pathe's Exclusive Three-Reel Photo-Play.
A wonderful film story, in magnificent setting, superb acting, and perfect photography.
Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting latest events of interest.
"Teddy Bear at Play"
Science and Nature Series.
"The Well Sick Man"
Edison Comedy.
"Wilful Wallops for Wealth"
A Highly-Amusing Comedy by the Starlight Co.

TONIGHT

AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
Debut of Ambrose and Peggy Barker
in
"REVUE MAD"
from the Alhambra Theatre, London
and
"WOMAN and WINE"
IN FIVE ACTS
Better Than
"MIDNIGHT at MAXIM'S"

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHOW ROAD
TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Great Renville Roberty
Master Magician and Illusionist
BLACK-ART
BLACK-ART
And his company of 1st Class Artists.
Miss IRENE BERYL
Classical Dancer
CHARLIE
Whistler and Comedian.
THE WARLEYS
Sketch Artists and Dancers.
SYLVANO LOPES
Pianist and Accompanist.
Magnificent Costumes.
Brilliant Light Effects.
THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING THE EAST.
Prices of Admission:
$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.
11602

TOWA CINEMA.

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 30th Nov., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dec.

11th Chapter
"THE WEB OF DESTINY"
2 Parts.
12th Chapter
"TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER"
2 Parts.
Also showing
"WORK"
Chaplin Comedy in 2 Parts.

"The Diamond from the Sky" concerns the really remarkable adventures and hair-breadth escapes, which follow the many attempts to secure the diamond. The jewel changes hands in almost bewildering manner before it comes to the rightful owner. Its fortunes are many and varied, and the film is a faithful record of the vicissitudes, not only of the diamond but of those who risk their lives and would die to possess it.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 1	10.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 10		New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 21	6.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 30	2.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 1	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 1	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 1	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	5.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	A M	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 9	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10		Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 22	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 1	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 5	6.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenliffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	2.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24		London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 30	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 30	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	..	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 30	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 1	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 1	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 1	D.L.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 1	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 2	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	3.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 7	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 30	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 30	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 30	M.M.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec 1	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 1	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 3	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Nov 29	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Nov 29	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Nov 29	Tsingtao	Ono maru	414	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
Nov 29	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 29		Yunnan	1770	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 29	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 29	Japan	Polynesien	3544	Fr.	Cie M.M.	MMB

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 29	Hankow etc.	Rengyeng maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	747	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	Chinnanpo	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 29	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1166	Br.	K.M.A.
" 29	Japan	Tosa maru	3502	Jap.	
" 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
V T P D	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Briggs
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
S p.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
S p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
Y Z P D	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lag ree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, November 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3356.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin Capt. J.R. Milligan will leave on Thursday night. For freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, December 1 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung Capt. F.H. Hamblin will leave on Friday morning. For freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ohta, will leave on Friday, December 1. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ohta, will leave on Friday, December 1. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The H. O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and Kobe on December 3.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurybates left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 26th inst.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Mishima Maru with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Way side wharf today about 3 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Cyclops left Yokohama for Shanghai Via Kuchinotzu on Tuesday, November 28.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Oanfa will leave Kobe for Shanghai via Kuchinotzu on December 2.

The R.M. s.s., Empress of Asia will leave Hongkong today, at noon, and is due at Woosung on December 2, at 5 p.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C., on December 2, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Municipal jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung. Hand baggage only will be received on board the tender. Heavy baggage must reach the company's office not later than 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Athos with the French mails of October 29, left Singapore for Shanghai on Sunday, November 26, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, December 9, and at Shanghai (South Manchuri Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) on the same day.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostock: Mr. K. Brinberg, Mrs. Gumchambarova, Mrs. Kokidis, Mrs. Kougsleva and 4 children, Mrs. C.R. Ringer and Mr. Korkond.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Chinkiang:—Mr. W. Horner. From Kiangyin, Mr. Phillip P. Clover.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. Parson, Mr. S. C. Weiger.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mrs. A. G. Bowers and 2 children, Mr. O. Mamet, Mr. A. Splingaerd. Mr. W .S. Russell.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Foochow:—Mr. Deelman.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Polynesien will leave the M.M. jetty at 6 and 10 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alma	459	Br.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Nov 26	Port Arthur	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	OWSB
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenan	1354	Br.	B. & S.	BJ
Nov 24	Dairen	Chekiu maru	1307	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Nov 27	Hongkong	Chekiang	133	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 28	Hongkong	Ceylon	3267	Sw.	E. F. A.	
Nov 29	Singapore	Cassis	3006	Br.	A.P. Co.	NGBB
Nov 28	Hongkong	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 26	New York	Eupledela	3506	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 20	Japan	Fukoku maru	2958	Jap.	R. D. Co.	CMLW
Nov 26	Miike	Fudo maru	1119	Jap.	M. B. K.	KLYW
Nov 21	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S N.Co.	TKDD
Nov 24	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 28	Foochow	Haean	899	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 21	Hankow	Kyuflee	879	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMPW
Nov 27	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 28	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S. N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	ONW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Nov 19	Hankow	Melan	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Nov 28	Japan	Merionethshire	2686	Br.	J. M. & Co.	BIII
Nov 26	Hongkong	Ningchow	5836	Br.	B. & S.	GWYK
Nov 22	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 28	Japan	Penang maru	328	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B III
Nov 26	Wakamatsu	Rokkosan maru	1843	Jap.	M. B. K.	WTW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B X
Nov 26	Inland Water	Ssechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 26	Tientsin	Shengking	994	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Nov 27	Cruise	Store Nordiska	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Nov 27	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 28	Foochow	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	1496	Jap.	N.K.K.	TKDD
Nov 23	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 27	Japan	Yumehari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Nov 28	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 20 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

	1917	
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec.		EMPRESS OF JAPAN. 21 Mar.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..30 Dec.		MONTEAGLE .....18 April
1917		EMPRESS OF ASIA...14 April
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..13 Jan.		EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 11 May
MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.		EMPRESS OF JAPAN. 26 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA....17 Feb.		EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 8 June
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 17 Mar.		

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept. — L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000	tons.	Dec.	2	1916
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	"	16	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	"	22	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	Jan.	7	1917
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	"	19	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	"	30	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb.	13	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar.	1	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	"	9	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	"	23	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April	5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	"	19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May	1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	"	15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	"	26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June	8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	"	22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Ssechuen Road.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"

14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela" ...	—	..... Dec. 12
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 16	..... Jan. 2
S.S. "Colombia"	—	..... —

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 — 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

JAMES MAGILL & CO.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1848 — 83, Ssechuen Road

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JAN. 30, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

PHONE 4773. — 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to ..grad free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.

11583

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

TO LET

From December 1st, two rooms on the ground floor of 17 Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.
2a Kiukiang Road.
Phone 2273.

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen
19 Nanking Road.
Phone 3272

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanila Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest
for
Precautional Injections
Apply to:
VETERINARY SURGEON
DR. S. NAKANISHI,
YA 4 Barchet Road.
Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases.

11704

Sam Joe & Co.
General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

M. CHING CHONG
Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

Blind Girls Learn Geography

New York, October 28.—Wonders are being worked in teaching geography, natural history and other subjects to blind children at the New York Catholic Institute for the Blind. In teaching geography maps with raised letters and formations are used. They are placed on easels in front of the children and the boys and girls press their sensitive fingers over the contours and thus impress upon their minds the lines of the country they are studying. Stuffed birds and animals are given the children during natural history lessons, so that the impression on the child's mind may be as real as possible.

Navy Y.M.C.A. Concert

There was a large attendance at a smoker given by the enlisted men of the U. S. Navy, last night, at the Navy Y. M. C. A. The program was as follows:

Short speech by Mr. Blyth, Secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A., announcing the program (Corp. Battabough made the announcements).

Piano Solo.—Scot (Elcano).

Song.—Hannen, (Villalobus).

Recital.—Cowart, (Galveston).

Quartett.—Haley, Smith, Blevins and Thrash.

Wrestling match, 20 min., Mickeleskey, (Galveston) v. Berg, (Villalobus).

Boxing Match.—Williams and Ames, (Galveston).

Song.—Marney, (Galveston).

Piano Solo.—Summers, (Galveston).

Boxing match.—Walton and Stoddard, (Helena).

"Battle Royal," blind-folded, one tin cup and one boxing glove.—Simpson, Bollette, Baxter, Jones.

"Far Eastern Tango," given by Borgstadt and Richardson.

Boxing match, Walton and Stoddard.

Songs by Marshall, entitled "Sweet Kittie Brown from Old Boston Town" and "Come, My Chicken Come."

The program was a great success, from start to finish and everyone enjoyed themselves immensely.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, November 29, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig., mm	773.24	773.66
" " Inches	30.44	30.46
Variation mm. for 24 h	†1.66	†1.82
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.46	†0.30
Wind Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	29	35
Wind Miles	18.0	21.7
Temperature Cen	3°8	6°2
Temperature Fahr	38.4	43.2
Humidity: 00	72	56
Nebulosity: 0-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

News Brevities

From an announcement appearing in our advertising columns, Shanghai residents will note that Mr. Frank W. White has established himself as a share and estate broker at No. 79 Rue du Consulat. Telephone No. 741. Mr. White has just returned from Hongkong where he has a branch office and is an old Shanghai resident.

• • •

Parents need not be afraid of allowing their children to go to "Nurseryland," which will be open at Chang Su-ho's Gardens tomorrow and the following day, for the buildings and grounds have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by the Municipal Authorities.

• • •

A notice appearing in our advertising columns reminds members of the Overseas Club who have not yet paid their dues for 1916 that their time is running short. We understand that a list of active members has to be sent to London Headquarters in the beginning of January, and only the names of those who have paid their current year's subscription can be entered in the list.

• • •

The twenty-seventh meeting of The Saturday Club will be held at the Palace Hotel next Saturday, at 12.30 noon. The Speakers: Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony on "Fast and Present Conditions in India" and Mr. E. C. Cooke, "Ten Months in the Trenches." The meeting will close not later than 2 o'clock. Each member will pay $1.50 at the door. Members may bring guests.

• • •

At about 7.30 yesterday evening, a motor car and a pony carriage came into collision opposite the Walk-Over Shoe Store, in Nanking Road. The pony was knocked down and the carriage overturned, but the mafoo escaped uninjured and there was no passenger in the carriage. No-one in the motor car was hurt.

• • •

The annual speech day and prize-giving of the Public School for Boys has been fixed for Thursday, December 21, at 3 p.m.

• • •

The drawing of the lottery for the Poupee Alsacienne will take place at the French Municipal School, 247 Avenue Joffre, this afternoon. A cinema exhibition will be given, by courtesy of Pathe Freres.

• • •

Second Lieutenant W. F. Martinson, a Shanghai boy and an only son, has been wounded the second time at the front, fortunately not so seriously as on the first occasion, when a hip wound kept him in the sick room for some considerable time. This officer was promoted from the ranks.

• • •

According to the local Chinese press, it is possible that an American financial group will join the consortium, although one of the powers is understood to be strongly opposed to the idea.

• • •

Today is a heather day for Scotsmen—St. Andrew's Day—and the celebration this year is to take the form of a run on cheque-books and compradore orders on behalf of the Scottish Red Cross Society.

• • •

Mrs. J. Frost was the lecturer at a meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild members last night when she spoke on "Furniture" to a very interested audience.

• • •

For attempting to blackmail the compradore of the North China Daily News Tsing Moong-loong and Ting Zung-zoan were sentenced to two years and four years respectively, in the Mixed Court yesterday.

• • •

A second hearing of the alleged assassins of General Chen Chi-mei, these being Hsu Kuo-ling and Suh Chen-fong, was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the City Criminal Court before Judges Chao Yu-hang and Ling Chung-lih. Mr Hwang Chen-pan represented Chen Chi-chai, a brother of Chen Chi-mei. Mr. Chin Liang-kwei and Mr. Wong Hwen-kuang were the prosecutors. The chauffeur who drove the car to which the alleged assassins ran after the shooting positively identified both accused. The prisoners denied their guilt but told stories that conflicted with their statements to the French authorities. There will be another hearing today.

Siccawei Weather Report

28.—The anticyclone is concentrating in the Mean Yangtze Valley. Gale or very hard monsoon along all our coast. Overcast and cold weather at Shanghai; some drops of rain during the afternoon. Depression nearly steady to the S.E. of Luzon.

29.—The sky clears up during the night, at Shanghai. Clear weather, sharp cold and N.N.W. squalls. The pressure is slowly falling.

FLOWER and Vegetable Seeds

Bulbs:
Tulips, Freesias, Daffodils.

Fertilizer
Concentrated Plant Food

The Shanghai Flora
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious
Easily digested
Palatable

Price $1.00
per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1940	1020
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2360	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	280		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1910
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1921
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1558
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	1138
1501	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	900	945
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1000	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	0038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1241
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1236
1538	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1003
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2330	840
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2320	2007
1105	838	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1908	1441
1204	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1906	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	905
1848	1340	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	725

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .		dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	198	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	735	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	d. Lincheng a.
1032	1456	2228	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1118	1858	a. Tsochuang d.

830	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	815	1415	2130	d. Tsochuang a.	715	1330
930	1210	1900	a. Tsochuang d.	715	1315	2030	a. Lincheng d.	615	1230

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 280 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Ex-Press	12 Local Mixed	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Ex-press	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.33	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.55	2.55	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.05
Ka Shei		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.49
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.25	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.05	10.54	1.18	4.00	6.27
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.33	11.01	1.50	4.22	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.58	7.30
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shei	8.18	10.36	12.25	3.27	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.22	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.20	4.48	6.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.55	6.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	8.00	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48		9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow arr.	9.24	10.55	12.25	2.40	5.42	7.14
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Hangchow dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.23
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.55	7.26
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Shang Hsu dep.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.02	6.05	7.42
							Kon Zen Chiao arr.						

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S C Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S C Local
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.20	13.20	5.40	22.00	11.15
Nansiang arr.			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	8.15	—	17.50
Kunshan arr.			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.32	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.03	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.03	
WUSIH arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
WUSIH dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.43	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.58	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.58	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.15	18.33			5.05	
Nanking Ferry arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	18.25	20.05			6.30	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S C Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S C Local
NANKING dep.		5.00	7.30	11.15	*14.30	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG arr.		8.57	9.42	13.20	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG dep.		9.05	9.52	13.30	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG arr.		9.55	10.42	13.58	16.50	19.16		—	
TANYANG dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.59	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.58	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.14	12.20	14.52	17.58			3.06	
WUSIH arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.45	15.50	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW arr.	8.09	13.05	14.05	16.27	19.01			5.04	
SOOCHOW dep.	8.45	13.20	15.05	16.52	19.26			5.12	
Kunshan arr.	9.34	14.07	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang arr.	10.22	14.57	17.20	18.26	—		8.40	6.33	13.00
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.19	15.50	18.00	19.05	22.30		10.15	7.00	13.30

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	22.30
HSANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.55	8.56	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.30	14.00	16.00	17.30	19.00	21.30
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.01	10.16	12.51	14.11	16.41	17.51	19.13	20.47
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.55	8.05	10.40	12.55	14.35	16.55	18.20	19.55	21.55

Business and Official Notices

Overseas Club

MEMBERS who have not yet paid their 1916 subscriptions are kindly requested to forward them at their earliest convenience to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Smallbones, S. M. C. Electricity Dept., 66 Szechuen Road.

By Order of the Committee.

Shanghai, 29th November, 1916.

11822 N 30

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

THANKSGIVING DAY

November 30, 1916

Special

Thanksgiving Dinner

11804

ITALIAN FÊTE & CAFÉ CONCERT

at the

ASTOR HOUSE

December 12th and 13th.

A Committee of Italian ladies, under the Presidency of Madame de' Rossi of the Italian Consulate General, has been voted for and elected, as follows:

Mrs.	Amidani	Mrs. E.	Denegri
,,	Bedoni	,, M.	Denegri
,,	Carisio	,,	Musso
,,	Clerici	,,	Ros
,,	Cugno	,,	Toledano

Mrs. Varalda, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The following ladies have kindly accepted to act as Honorary Patronesses:—

Lady de Sausmarez	Madame Grosse
Mrs. Herbert Phillips	,, De la Prade
,, J. R. d'Oliveira	Baroness Fujimura

Admission Tickets obtainable from all the above ladies. All money received for the above Fete by all the above ladies to be kindly sent to Mrs. Varalda, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, at 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

(Sgd.) Jenny de Rossi.

11808

BILL SMITH

COCKTAILS.

YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR HOME, GORDON DRY GIN, GORDON ORANGE BITTERS, CINZANO VERMOUTH, "UPPER CRUST" RYE.

Send for Recipes

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Today being Thanksgiving Day,

our store will close at 1 p.m.

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

11 NANKING ROAD.

11823

Japanese Water Colour Paintings

will be

EXHIBITED

BY

M. Kinsen (Artist)

at the

TOWN HALL

For one day more November 30.

Free Admittance

8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

11810

'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE

JEWELLERY

and

Best JADE Stone,

LESS TWENTY PER CENT.,

up to

10th January, 1917,

at

SING FAT & CO.

KIANGSE ROAD

11775

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

NURSERYLAND

December 1st and 2nd,

AT

CHANG SU-HO'S GARDENS,

which have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by the Municipal Authorities.

11625

PROFESSOR MONTES'

Dancing Classes, Astor House.

General Class: Monday, 5.30 to 7: Wednesay, 9 to 10.30.

4 Lessons, $10.00 per month.

Private Classes

$10.00 per person, each class.

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES.

SEE OUR STOCK —— SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

The Geographical & Topographical Society

OF CHINA.

We beg to inform the Public of Shanghai and Outports that we have opened at 8B Peking Road (opposite the Chinese Post Office) under the name of the Geographical and Topographical Society of China, and are prepared to undertake any kind of Geographical, Topographical and Architectural Designs.

The following works are now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE.
3. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.
4. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.

The Geographical & Topographical Society of China

Thanksgiving Day

THE offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on Thanksgiving Day, November 30th.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, November 28, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2401

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay (if certificated) Tls. 200, 225 and 250 per mensem during the three years of an agreement, subject to a deduction of Tls. 60 per mensem during residence in official quarters.

Candidates should possess the ability to teach the usual class subjects up to the standard of the Cambridge Local "Senior" Syllabus; Mathematics and Chemistry being specially desirable.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded forthwith, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2402

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Non-Resident Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay to a certificated Mistress Tls. 150 per mensem.

Candidates should be qualified to teach the usual lower school subjects, including singing and drawing.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, November 23, 1916.

11806

HOLIDAY GOODS

Silverware of every description.

The best selection ever offered, at prices which will astonish buyers.

Wo Shing

198 Kiangse Road

(Opposite L. Moore & Co., Ltd.)

11809

NOTICE

DR. R. W. DONOHOE, the American Dentist, wishes to announce that he has returned to Shanghai, and is continuing his practice at 17 Nanking Road.

11753

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

for

Xmas Presents

A large assortment of fashionable ready-made Sable, Ermine, Fox and Squirrel Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckwear, etc., and Tiger Skin Rugs.

We also make to order.

ORIENTAL FUR CO.

MO CHEE

102 Szechuen Road.

11616 (Near Jinkee Road).

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	..... Yen	15,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.. ,,	7,500,000
Reserves	..... ,,	1,470,000

President ..Baron K. Sumitomo.

HEAD OFFICE: Osaka.

BRANCHES: Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Hakata, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco.

LONDON BANKERS: Lloyd's Bank Ltd.

NEW YORK BANKERS: National City Bank of N. Y.

Banking Business in General.

Foreign Exchange Business.

Travellers' & Commercial Letters of Credit.

Correspondents throughout the World.

Sumitomo Yoko

1 Kiukiang Road

Proprietor .. Baron K. Sumitomo.
Sumitomo "K.S." Copper Ingots.

Sumitomo Copper Works' Manufactures:
Copper, Brass, & Bronze Plates, Bars, & Pipes.
Copper Segments for Armature.
Turbine Blades. Solid Drawn Seel Pipes.

Sumitomo Electric Wire & Cable Works' Manufactures:
Copper, Brass, & Bronze Wires, & Strips. Trolly Wires. Insulated Wires & Cables of Every Description for Telephone, Telegraph, Lighting, Power Transmission, etc.

Sumitomo Steel Works' Manufactures:
Steel Ingots, Forgings & Castings of Every Description for Railways, Ship-Building Yards, Mines, Hydraulic, Electric, other Engineering Works, etc.

Sumitomo Fertilizer Works' Manufactures:
Fertilizers of Every Description.
Sulphalic Acid.
Sumitomo Coal Mines' Products.

For Particulars Please Apply to

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank)
,, No. 4663 (Compradore Office)
,, No. 4621 (Sumitomo Yoko)

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens.

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9409

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let, furnished front room with small room, bathroom, balcony, with board. Suitable married couples or bachelors. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.

11815 D 3

TO LET, with board, furnished front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for two. Terms moderate. Centrally situated. 3 Minghong Road. Phone 2650.

11816 T. F.

TO LET, nicely-furnished room, with bathroom and verandah, in a private English home. Apply to 57 Range Road.

11796 N 30

TO LET, large furnished room, with separate bathroom, very low rent. Apply 'Phone 2240 (office hours).

11786 N 30

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

TO LET, to one or two gentlemen, in a highly-modern Realty house, one large, elegantly-furnished, bed-sitting-room, with tiled bathroom, and full board. Situation near French Park. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

11774 D 2

TO LET, large and small comfortable rooms, bathrooms attached, with board, at moderate prices. Cuisine under foreign supervision. No. 10c Haining Road.

11712

TO LET, one large front room, verandah and bathroom attached. Also one large back room. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. Geibel. 19 North Szechuen Road.

11721

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG Chinese seeks position as clerk or typist. Good reference. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

11773 D 1

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN teacher, thoroughly versed in the Chinese language, ten years' experience in coaching for examinations, desires pupils. Terms reasonable. Apply L. C. Hoo, No. 18LL Thibet Road, Shanghai.

11803 N 30

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

11702 D 2

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, unfurnished housekeeping apartment, consisting of two large rooms, verandah, up-to-date bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters. Tls. 50, including light, gas, water. Apply to Box No. 187 THE CHINA PRESS.

11783 N 30

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11785 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Henderson, 4-cylinder, 8-10 H.P., brand-new motor-cycle, with automatic oil-feed, 2-speed gear, and other 1916 improvements. Price Tls. 475. Apply Auto Palace Co., 362 Avenue Joffre.

11821 D 2

FOR SALE, second-hand house-boat, four berths. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

11811 D 1

FOR SALE, a few Singer sewing machines at reasonable prices. Please call P474 Nanking Road for inspection.

11791 D 2

HOUSE-BOAT, with sail, required for the latter half of December. Offers to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

11819

FOR SALE; complete set 15 volumes modern American law books, Blackstone Institute. Cost $200. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

11817 D 5

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.

For One Week Only!!

Commencing Monday, 27 Nov. until Saturday, 2nd Dec.

We Offer 10% Discount

to retail Buyers on all our

Harris Tweeds, Homespuns, Hand-woven and Donegal Tweeds, Navy Blue Serges, Coatings, All Wool Blankets, Down Quilts, Sheeting, Tabling and Lace Curtains.

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(next to General Hospital)

11726

NOTIFICATION

THIS is to announce that the Junction Line which forms the connecting link between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway will be opened to the public for general traffic on and from Tuesday, the 12th December, 1916.

Details of the train service will be duly announced.

M. Y. CHUNG,
Managing Director.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

11775